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ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the National Monument.

A Large Assemblage of Distinguished Persons.

Oration by Ex-Gov. Bradford and Poem by C. F. Buehler.

Speeches by the President and Governors Geary and Fenton.

Sketch of the Battle—General Survey of Immediately Preceding Events.

In the Summer of 1862, when the Army of the Potomac was suffering and dying of swamp fevers at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, having, after the "Seven Days Fighting," through the timidity of its commander, lost the golden opportunity of destroying the rebel army and seizing upon the capital of the Confederacy, Gen. LEE, commanding the Rebel Army, conceived the idea of fighting out the fight of rebellion upon Northern soil. The battles of the Peninsula had cost him many men, and for the time demoralized his army, but his energy and zeal had soon inspired his men with renewed confidence, while the prestige of his quasi victories had placed him so high in the estimation of the Confederate leaders that whatever he asked for was given him. The losses of munitions of war which he had met with were soon made good to him, while additional brigades were added to his command. With his army thus reinforced and flushed with the victories it had gained in the swamps of the Chickahominy, over an army vastly its superior, Gen. LEE set forth upon his invasion of the Northern States. In his march he encountered the small force under Gen. JOHN POPE, and although that gallant little band fought day and night with an energy and determination seldom equaled, it was gradually forced back upon Bull Run, Centreville, and finally into the City of Washington.

Meantime the Army of the Potomac had been making, with its accustomed snail pace, an effort to reach Washington before Gen. LEE, but had it not been for the stubborn fighting of Gen. POPE's army Gen. LEE would have been awarded the race. A portion of Gen. MCCLELLAN's command did reach Alexandria, and an attempt was made to reinforce Gen. POPE at Bull Run, but the dashing Gen. PHIL. KEARNY with his division, and one or two other officers equally prominent for their fighting qualities were the only ones who arrived in time to take part in the struggle, and these were not sufficient to check the onslaught of the victorious rebels. How other Generals, commanding large bodies of troops, lay quietly upon their arms within sound of the advancing guns of the enemy, and how they only joined Gen. POPE in time to participate in the retreat, are all matters of history, upon which the country has already passed judgment. These were incidents preliminary to the Maryland campaign, which culminated in the battle of Antietam, and resulted in the withdrawal from Northern soil, if not in the defeat, of the rebel army.

Gen. LEE having thus driven into the defences of Washington all the troops opposed to him, boldly crossed the Potomac at various points into Maryland; and while, on the 6th of September, 1862, the main body of his army entered and occupied Frederick City, his cavalry and his scouting parties rode almost into the streets of Washington and scoured the surrounding country, robbing and pillaging friend and foe. On arriving at Frederick City Gen. LEE issued the following address to the citizens of Maryland, proclaiming his intentions:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR FREDERICK, Sept. 8, 1862.
>
> *To the People of Maryland:*
>
> It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.
>
> The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political, and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.
>
> Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all the forms of law.
>
> A faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander,* to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt.
>
> The Government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the Press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive; and citizens ordered to be tried by military commissions for what they may dare to speak.
>
> Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.
>
> In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled.
>
> This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of you in every opinion.
>
> It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and, while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.
>
> R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

*Roger B. Taney, to wit.

This address did not excite that enthusiasm in the breasts of Marylanders which had been expected, and instead of the thousands of recruits who were supposed to be anxious to flock to the standard of the Confederacy, those who did actually join the army of "liberation" or invasion might have been numbered by hundreds.

But while Gen. LEE was thus proclaiming his pacific intentions, and giving exemplification of them by plundering everybody within the reach of his troops, the authorities at Washington were not idle. Gen. POPE, against whom an unjust howl of indignation had ascended because he could not accomplish impossibilities, had been relieved of his command, and his disheartened troops had been added to the Army of the Potomac and Gen. MCCLELLAN placed in command of the whole. A command of cavalry, under Gen. PLEASONTON, was speedily organized and sent out to drive from the country the prowling rebel cavalry and pillagers, and this force was soon followed by the entire army. The movements of the cavalry were so energetic that the ravaging rebels were soon driven back upon the main body of cavalry, and this in turn, after several successive days' fighting, was forced back upon the main army. Gen. LEE detached a force from his command for the capture of Harper's Ferry, and although Gen. MCCLELLAN attempted to prevent the fall of this important post, the movements of his troops were so slow as to be unsuccessful, and Harper's Ferry, together with its garrison and stores, and munitions of war, fell into the hands of the still victorious enemy. Here occurred one of the most brilliant feats of the war. Col. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, (afterwards killed while gallantly leading a charge at Beverley Ford,) was stationed at Harper's Ferry with two regiments of cavalry, and not caring to fall into rebel hands, received permission to attempt to escape with his troopers. Starting at night, he marched in rear of the rebel army, then at Sharpsburgh, finally cut immediately through it, captured the ammunition train belonging to Gen. LONGSTREET's corps, and next morning joined Gen. MCCLELLAN near Frederick. Gen. LEE having moved from Frederick to Sharpsburgh for the purpose of covering the attack on Harper's Ferry, was followed closely by our cavalry, which came up with his rear-guard in the gap of the South Mountain, and attacked it so vigorously that LEE was obliged to send back reinforcements. Gen. MCCLELLAN coming up, the battle of South Mountain ensued. The severest fighting of this battle occurred directly in the main road, in what is known as Turner's Gap, where the road crosses the mountain at an elevation of four hundred feet, the towering heights on either side rising some five or six hundred feet higher. As the battle progressed in the gap, RENO, with his gallant division, was climbing the mountain on the left, pressing the enemy steadily back, while HOOKER and others were doing similar service on the right. When the strife raged fiercest, and the roar of musketry and artillery came louder and more loud, darkness fell upon the scene, and the lines of the contending hosts could only be distinguished by the flashes of fire from musket and cannon. Soon one line was seen to move rapidly toward the crest of the mountain, closely followed by the flashes of the other one, and speedily the rout of the rebels was complete, and South Mountain was cleared of the invading foe. Next morning the cavalry was started in pursuit, and hurrying through Turner's Gap, where the dead and dying were thickly strewn upon either side, came upon the rear-guard of the enemy at Boonsboro. A brisk skirmish followed, the enemy fled toward Sharpsburgh, the cavalry pursuing until the bold front of the rebel army appeared upon the hills of Sharpsburgh, and the field of Antietam was reached. Occupying a strong position on the heights across Antietam Creek, and in front of Sharpsburgh, stretched the long lines of rebel infantry, their muskets glistening in the sun, while from every elevated spot heavy batteries frowned down upon the roads and upon all the crossings of the creek and the approaches thereto. The cavalry could do nothing there but reconnoitre, and wait for Gen. MCCLELLAN to come up. On the evening of that day—Sept. 15—a portion of the army arrived upon the ground and bivouacked upon either side of the road, relieving the cavalry, which retired to Keedysville for rest and forage. By daylight of the 16th the entire Army of the Potomac was in position in front of the rebel lines, while that portion of the rebel army which had captured Harper's Ferry had not returned from that expedition. Thus while Gen. MCCLELLAN on this morning had upward of 60,000 gallant men ready and eager to meet that foe which they had so recently driven from the fastnesses of South Mountain, the opposing force was not so strong numerically by one-half. The position taken by Gen. LEE was naturally a strong one, and for the purpose of intimidating his enemy, he disposed his small force on the hills, making as great a show as possible. To him every hour's delay was a great advantage, and he knew that if the attack was not made upon him that day his arms would be materially strengthened by the arrival of his detached divisions. Nearly the whole day the Army of the Potomac lay quietly on the green sward, the hours and the great opportunity for crushing the rebellion slipping away together. The monotony was occasionally relieved by a volley from rebel sharpshooters or the boom of a rebel gun as some of our troops, in shifting position became exposed to view, but it was not until 4 o'clock P. M. that the preliminary movements of the great battle were made.

At that hour Gen. HOOKER was sent to take a position further to our right. Keeping behind the hills, and out of sight of the enemy, he crossed the Antietam, turned to his right into the woods and came upon an open field. Beyond this field, within short musket range, was another piece of woods, and this was alive with rebels, who soon made their presence known. A few straggling shots from their pickets, followed by a volley from several regiments, caused HOOKER to halt and form his lines. Meantime DOUBLEDAY, on the right, had brought some guns into position, and was firing upon an annoying rebel battery. Night speedily set in, the firing ceased, and the two great armies lay down in their places, fully prepared for and anxiously expecting the terrible battle which they well knew was to take place on the morrow.

At daylight next morning the great struggle commenced. MEADE and RICKETTS had united their forces with HOOKER on the right and the rebels also had strengthened that wing of their army. At the first gleam of light on the morning of the 17th the pickets of both armies commenced firing, and soon drew into their little engagement the infantry and artillery in their rear, and the fight on the right of the line became general. HOOKER ran out his batteries into the open field and poured into the ranks of the enemy shot and shell unsparingly, and then followed this by hurling his whole corps against the lines in his front, where the redoubtable STONEWALL JACKSON was in command, gradually forcing them back. Meantime MEADE and RICKETTS had issued forth from the woods, and with an impetuous rush had driven the rebels out of the cornfield where they had been concealed, across the open road and into the woods beyond. But here they chanced to fall upon rebel reinforcements coming to the front—troops just arrived from Harper's Ferry—and in turn our troops were hurled back through the cornfield and were glad to seek the shelter of the woods whence they had issued. HOOKER threw fresh troops to the front, and once more the rebels were dislodged, and the cornfield was again ours for the time. These attacks were accompanied by terrible slaughter on both sides, and the charges and counter charges of the contending forces were made over the bodies of the dead and dying, which in hundreds strewed the ground. Reinforcements were poured in to HOOKER, and JACKSON was also furnished with fresh troops. It seemed as if the vicinity of the well-contested cornfield was to be the principal battle-ground. Having received his fresh troops, HOOKER went out to reconnoitre, coolly riding amid a hail storm of bullets, until at length one struck him in the foot, and he was forced to leave the field. SUMNER took command and at once ordered an advance, but encountering a superior force of the enemy, was driven back in considerable confusion, and the cornfield was again lost. But now FRANKLIN came upon the scene, and sending in the divisions of SLOCUM and SMITH, they with frantic yells and an irresistible rush, hurled themselves upon the the enemy, drove them from the cornfield and back into the woods, where they remained throughout the battle, not again venturing to contest the ground we had so valiantly won. Now the fighting spread further toward our left, and FRENCH was doing noble work nearer the centre of our line, while PLEASONTON, with his horse batteries, had dashed boldly up the main road to Sharpsburgh, gained the crest of the hill, and commenced pouring a deadly fire of canister into the rebel ranks but a few yards distant, compelling them to fall back rapidly and seek shelter in a convenient cornfield. This crest of hills cost PLEASONTON dearly, as the mangled bodies of many a gunner and scores of horses by the wayside testified. But he held his ground all day, occasionally advancing a battery as opportunity presented, in spite of the desperate charges made over and over again by the rebels, to whom he was a most serious annoyance both on his right, left and front. His cavalry was lying quietly behind the hill in support of his batteries, ready for any emergency, but the nature of the ground at this point would not admit of their being brought into action. On the extreme left was BURNSIDE, and in the afternoon he was ordered to seize the bridge in his front, but lightly guarded by the enemy, to carry the heights beyond, and advance from that position toward Sharpsburgh and attack the enemy's right. This movement would have been easy of accomplishment earlier in the day, when HOOKER and MEADE were keeping the rebels fully occupied at the other end of their line, but when BURNSIDE feebly advanced upon the bridge, he was easily checked by the force which LEE had sent over for that purpose. Finally, the bridge was gained and crossed, but the troops were halted at the foot of the heights, and it was not until after several hours had passed, and the order to storm the heights repeated, that the attack was made. When the troops were once fairly on their way, the heights were easily carried, and, such was their eagerness in pursuit of the flying enemy, some of the more adventurous entered the very suburbs of Sharpsburgh. But their triumph was of brief duration.—Gen. LEE speedily countermanded the movement, and hurled against BURNSIDE's weak advance an overpowering force, and the troops which a moment before were in hot pursuit of flying rebels were themselves driven back in confusion, and with terrible slaughter, across the open fields, down the heights which they had stormed so successfully, and across the bridge, where they found shelter beneath our heavy guns planted on the frowning heights. The pursuing rebels followed them with fierce, triumphant yells, almost to the edge of the creek, and were only stopped in their advance by a shower of shell from our artillery on the opposite side. This movement of LEE against BURNSIDE had weakened his centre, and the main road to Sharpsburgh was nearly cleared of rebel troops. Gen. PLEASONTON speedily saw this opening, and begged permission to dash his cavalry and horse batteries into the gap, and by attacking the divided wings of the enemy's army right and left, fill their ranks with consternation, and thus produce a "stampede" and rout of the rebel host. But this permission was denied, and another opportunity was lost. Thus ended the bloody battle of Antietam. As matters stood when night closed upon the scene, it was impossible to say that there had been a victory. Our troops had wrested from the enemy some strong points, but the advantage thus gained seemed but slight, for on attempting to push forward our lines the enemy was found in an equally strong position beyond. But it was morally certain that the rebels could not sustain another such a day of slaughter. His losses had been terrible, his troops were disheartened, and his ammunition nearly exhausted. The capture by Col. DAVIS, of Gen. LONGSTREET's train, was a serious blow, depriving the latter to a great degree of the service of his artillery. Our troops, though wearied with much fighting and exhausted by the fatigues and excitement of the day, were still in good spirits, and confident that the morrow would see them in full pursuit of the flying foe. The cavalry and horse batteries were ordered back to Keedysville for forage, with orders to be in readiness to advance at daylight. Forage was procured, but no saddle was removed from the tired cavalry horses, nor was the harness taken off from those of the artillery. There they stood all night, with all their trappings on, with weary soldiers sleeping by their side, ready to mount and resume the fight at the first blast of the bugle. Daylight came, but brought with it no orders to move. Hours passed, and still no orders. About noon word was sent to unsaddle and go into camp for the day, and with this order faded all hope of a renewal of the engagement. And so it was. Although reinforced by more than 14,000 fresh troops that morning, Gen. MCCLELLAN declined to venture another attack upon the already beaten foe, and the army spread itself out upon the green sward, or beneath the trees, and sought their rest. Next morning at daylight, however, the bugles sounded in the cavalry camp, and "there was mounting in hot haste." Soon the regiments filed into the main road, followed by the horse batteries, and advanced toward Sharpsburgh. There was no need of that strong advance guard, spread out right and left, beating the woods and the cornfields in hopes of coming upon the enemy. The rebels had taken advantage of the cessation of hostilities of the previous day, and "quietly folded their tents, like the Arabs, and as silently stole away." Advancing to the crossing of the river, a few shell thrown from the other side announced that the enemy was there, and ready to contest the passage of the river should it be ventured upon. But no such thought entered the head of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The rebel army of invasion having been compelled to retire from Northern soil, he was content to rest upon his laurels, and permit the shattered and broken ranks of the enemy time to recover from their wounds.

The strength of the Army of the Potomac at the commencement of this engagement was 87,164, while that of Gen. LEE is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 97,445—Gen. MCCLELLAN furnishing the latter estimate. The loss of the Army of the Potomac, in this battle, was 12,469, as follows: Killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; and missing, 1,043. The rebel loss cannot be told exactly, but from the reports since made public, it is believed to have been quite as large as ours. A large number of the killed and wounded of the enemy fell into our hands, and received the same attention as did our own men. Their wounded were sent to hospital, where surgeons and nurses knew no difference between the suffering Union soldier and the suffering rebel. Their dead were buried as they fell, side by side with the loyal hearts which had poured out their blood in defence of country, right and justice.

It was in commemoration of these brave dead that there assembled yesterday on the battle-field of Antietam, thousands of loyal men and women, who cherish in their hearts a fond remembrance of the glorious deeds done there on that 17th of September—deeds which have made those whitened skeletons the property of the nation, and which have emblazoned upon the Roll of Honor the names of all who took part in them. The remains of all these brave dead soldiers have been gathered together, and yesterday the multitude assembled there participated in the dedication of this National Cemetry. There were gathered on this battle-ground to do honor to the dead, the highest dignitaries of the land—the President, his Cabinet, Generals of the Army, who, upon similar fields, won a world-wide renown, many Governors of States, Members of Congress, beside thousands of others who are "to fame unknown."

THE DEDICATION.

Arrival of the Invited Guests at the Cemetery—A Large and Enthusiastic Assemblage—Laying the Corner-Stone—Interesting Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEEDYSVILLE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

Early yesterday morning people from the country surrounding Keedysville, Sharpsburgh, Hagerstown and Antietam Creek commenced congregating in the vicinity of the Antietam National Cemetery, and this morning's sun dawned upon three thousand human beings encamped in the adjacent fields, or snugly lodged in surrounding farm-houses. During the entire morning carriages and vehicles of every description were continually arriving, and when the special trains from Baltimore, New-York, Washington and Philadelphia arrived at noon, it was estimated that ten thousand people were present to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication.

The special train from Washington, having on board the President, Cabinet, Foreign Ministers and other dignitaries, proceeded, without occurrence worthy of note until its arrival at the Relay House, where, during the switching from the Washington Branch on to the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one coach containing Gov. FARWELL and other prominent Government officials, was carelessly left behind. The people on the line of the road exhibited but little curiosity to see the noted personages among the passengers, and no enthusiasm.

Govs. WARD and FENTON, with their respective suites, were unaccompanied by ladies, but the Washington delegation, as well as Gov. SWANN's, were graced by the presence of about twenty-five representatives of the fashion of the capital and the Monumental City.

The arrival of the train at Keedysville, where the party disembarked to take carriages for the cemetery, was the occasion of more enthusiasm than any other occurrence directly connected with the ceremonies of the day, and an immense assemblage was gathered there to greet the visitors. A drenching rain was pouring down, and the utmost confusion prevailed. A promiscuous pell-mell rush was made for the few carriages in sight, and with the exception of the President and his immediate suite, no one was supplied with vehicles but foreign Ministers. Governors, ladies, children, drunken men, pickpockets, &c., were huddled together in the mud in the most interminable confusion imaginable. Finally Gen. SHRIVER came to the rescue, and assisted by Mr. THOS. A. BOULLT, succeeded in organizing the procession and getting it in motion at 2 o'clock.

Arriving at the cemetery it was found that the inclosure intended to seat the visitors would accommodate but about 2,000 persons, and consequently about 1,000 were prohibited from hearing the speeches. The prearranged programme was carried out, but when Gov. BRADFORD commenced his oration a large number of the visitors commenced returning to the train, while others embraced the opportunity offered to inspect the cemetery, which is yet in an unfinished condition. Old soldiers sought out the graves of their fallen comrades, and gentle women dropped tears or tenderly placed bouquets of sweet flowers over the last resting place of their departed friends.

The cavity in the corner stone in which the usual relics were deposited was left open for some time, and as the crowd filed past it many curious mementoes were dropped in. One lady deposited a fine cambric handkerchief, another a glove, another a silver pocket piece, while others threw in cards with their names penciled on them in full.

At four o'clock the majority of the assemblage had dispersed, but enough remained to make the President and his political friends nervous by their evident desire to listen to speeches from such Radicals as Governors GEARY, FENTON and WARD. At five o'clock the crowd became exceedingly boisterous in their demands for political speeches, and finally Gov. GEARY was prevailed on to address them but not until after the ceremonies of the dedication had been fully completed. He was listened to with marked respect and repeated applause. Gov. FENTON was next called out and made a few remarks.

The President and his suite had retired from the stand and the line of the return procession had been formed, but still the crowd was clamorous for speeches. When Gov. FENTON had finished, the procession had started to move, and fearing that the trains would depart without them, many began to leave the grounds, and finally at 7 o'clock the meeting formally broke up.

The jam at the depot gave the pickpockets well-employed opportunity to ply their trade, and quite a number of gentlemen were relieved of their watches and pocket-books. Several scuffles took place between drunken men near the platforms, and one or two were forcibly ejected from the train. At 7 o'clock the train started without any exhibition of enthusiasm from the crowd.

Laying of the Corner-Stone—Oration and Poem—Interesting Ceremonies.

KEEDYSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The interesting ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery and the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, occurred to-day on the scene of the great battle of Antietam, about two miles from this village. The weather was delightful, and nothing has occurred thus far to interfere with the long programme of arrangements previously agreed upon. The railroad train from Baltimore and that from Washington having met at the Relay House, proceeded on their way hither which they reached at about 12 o'clock. Among the invited guests in the Washington train were President JOHNSON, Secretaries SEWARD, MCCULLOCH and WELLES, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Assistant Secretary of Navy FAXON, Col. MORROW, of the President's staff, and Mr. CRESHAW, of the Executive Mansion, and the following-named representatives of foreign countries:

Great Britain.—Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Secretary of Legation.

France.—M. J. Berthemy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Viscount de St. Ferriol, Secretary of Legation.

Russia.—Mr. Edward D. Stoeckel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, Secretary of Legation.

Spain.—Señor Don Facundo Goni, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Italy.—Chevalier Carrati, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Romero Cantagalli, Secretary of Legation.

Austria.—Baron Frankenstein, Charge d'Affaires.

Nicaragua and Honduras.—Señor Don Luis Malina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico.—Señor Don M. Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Legation; Señor Don Cayetano Romero, Second Secretary.

Turkey.—Minister Blacque and his Secretary, Baltze.

There were also on the Washington train Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Congressman from Brooklyn District, N. Y.; Gen. Thos. W. Egan, Hon. G. V. Fox, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Chilton and Mr. Donaldson, of the State Department; Mr. Pleasants, of the Attorney-General's office; Col. Jas. R. O'Beirne, and numerous other gentlemen occupying public positions.

On the Baltimore train, among others, were: Gov. Swann, of Maryland, with his staff, consisting of Adjutant-General Berry, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Neilson, Judge-Advocate Hon. J. B. Latrobe, and Col. Waters, Aide-de-Camp; also, Ex-Gov. Bradford and Lieut.-Gov. Cox, Gen. Schreiver, Provost of Baltimore, and Col. Sellick. The two last named being of the Committee of Arrangements, and Col. Webster, Collector of the Port of Baltimore. Gov. Fenton, of New-York, with his staff, namely: Adj.-Gen. Marvin, Inspector-Gen. Batcheler, Commissary-General of Ordnance Palmer, Judge-Advocate-Gen. Young, Paymaster-Gen. Olcott, Col. Mott, Aid-de-Camp.

Gov. English, of Connecticut, with staff officers, Adjt.-Gen. Ingersoll and Paymaster-Gen. Charley.

Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, and his suit as follows: Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-Gen. Wm. Stryker, Adjt. Lewis W. Oakly, Surgeon-Gen. Ed. C. Campbell, State Military Agent, Gen. A. T. A. Torbet, United States Army; Lieut.-Col. N. N. Halstead, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Robt. S. Swords, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Potter, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Jas. W. Woodruff, Deputy Quartermaster.

Civil Officers—Hon. Horace N. Conger, Secretary of State; Hon. W. L. Dayton, Jr., Private Secretary to the Governor; Hon. Wm. K. McDonald, Comptroller; Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, M. C.; Hon. John W. Foster, historian; Dr. S. B. Hunt, editor Newark *Daily Advertiser.*

Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, being unable to attend, that State was represented by the following named gentlemen: General Commanding—Adjut.-Gen. Cunningham, Gen. W. R. Lee, Brig.-Gen. Palfrey and Brig.-Gen. W. S. King. All of whom were in the battle of Antietam.

One of the cars was engaged exclusively by the Governor of New-Jersey, who has Gov. Fenton, of New-York, for his guest.

Gov. Swann invited all the Governors to share in his hospitalities on board of his car, and extended to them all an earnest invitation to visit him at the seat of Government.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Major-Gens. McMahon, A. H. Duryee, Gregory and Tarbett, W. Prescott Smith, and other prominent gentlemen were on board.

A procession was formed at Keedysville, consisting for the greater part of military, both infantry and artillery, ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities forming an escort to the President and other distinguished invited guests on their way to the battle-field.

Soon after 11 o'clock the mammoth procession, with Marshal Moore and his assistants at its head, moved toward the Cemetary amid the booming of cannon.

The military formed in line near the cemetery gate and presented arms, while the President of the United States and other invited guests passed into the inclosure, amid the repeated cheers of the multitude, the band playing patriotic airs. The inclosure was not reached until nearly 2 o'clock, and by that time ten thousand persons were already on the ground. A large number of ladies were present upon an extensive platform erected for them.

On the speakers' stand were the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Representatives of Foreign Governments, and the Governors of States who have already been mentioned, together with Govs. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, BOREMAN, of West Virginia, GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and the other distinguished guests.

The imposing ceremonies were commenced by Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, who delivered a brief speech which was greeted with loud cheers:

ADDRESS BY GOV. SWANN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Before proceeding with the programme which has been assigned to me by the Committee of Arrangements, it seems appropriate that as the official organ of the State of Maryland, upon whose soil and with whose hearty coöperation this cemetery has been founded, I should extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and his Cabinet, the Governors of our sister States, and the distinguished guests who have come to participate in the ceremonies of this most interesting occasion. During the administration of my immediate predecessor, the first appropriation was made by the State of Maryland toward establishing a burial place for the dead who fell upon the battle-field of Antietam. At a subsequent period, the appropriation thus made having been found insufficient, upon the application of the Commissioners charged with this trust, a further sum was added in response to a communication made by me to the Legislature in this behalf. Maryland having thus done her part in providing a burial place for these brave and patriotic men, the coöperation of our sister States was invoked to lend their aid in throwing around it a national interest, and most liberal contributions have been accordingly made by nearly all the States in the removal of their dead, the erection of monuments and in adding to the attractiveness of this beautiful spot. The work, so far as it has progressed, is now before you. The flag which floats over us to-day is the flag of our Union. The sword of battle has been sheathed. The tramp of contending armies, the embittered strife of father against son, and brother against brother, no longer resounds within our borders. The star of this great Republic is again in the ascendant. In the calm sunshine of peace we are here to mingle our tears with the survivors of the illustrious dead who have sacrificed their lives for their country and are sleeping upon this field. May I not, in this solemn hour, invoke the interposition of Almighty God for a speedy restoration of harmony and brotherly love throughout this broad land; and that North, South, East and West, laying aside the animosities of the past, we may stand together hereafter, and in all future time, as one people, having a common origin and bound together by a common destiny. May this Union be perpetual.

Next followed a prayer by Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D., of New-Jersey.

The hymn composed by Rev. EDWARD MEYER, of Pennsylvania, was then sung by the vast assemblage. There was music by the band during the intervals which added much to the impressiveness of the scene.

The corner-stone was then laid in due form according to the masonic rites.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. BRADFORD.

We have met here to-day, my countrymen, on one of the most memorable of the battle-fields of our civil war, and we stand upon a site selected from the midst of it as an appropriate resting-place for those who have laid down their lives as a sacrifice to the cause of free government and a national Union. We have come at the instance of the Trustees, to whom the subject has been more especially committed, to dedicate by some public and official proceeding on this the anniversary of the battle the spot so selected, hallowed as it is already, with every hill around it, in the heart of the nation. To unite in this ceremony, the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, the Chief-Justice of the United States, members of the national Legislature, Governors or other distinguished representatives of most of the States whose citizens formed the army of the Union, have honored us with their presence, meaning, I am sure, for themselves and those they represent, to express by that presence their enduring gratitude to the soldiers living or dead who so nobly stood by them in their darkest hour of trial. With such a company around me, and this vast throng in front, I feel, as you may well imagine, to the fullest extent, the responsibility of the duty with which I have been honored; an honor for which I am doubtless chiefly indebted to the accidental circumstance that I was, to some extent, officially connected with the initiation of the cemetery, so far at least as the selection of its site was concerned. When directly after the battle of Antietam an order was issued by the Executive of Maryland returning thanks to the officers and men of the Union army who had so successfully expelled the invader from our State, the Commanding General of that army, to whom it was transmitted, responded to it in terms that challenged our attention. Expressing, on behalf of the Army of the Potomac, their thanks for our appreciation of their achievements, and their hopes that no rebel army would again pollute our State, he concluded by committing to us the remains of their gallant comrades who now rested beneath its soil. A commission so touchingly confided to the people of the State, to say nothing of the duty otherwise incumbent on them, could never become with them a subject of indifference or neglect, and at the first meeting, therefore, of their representatives in the General Assembly, in January, 1864, an act was passed, authorizing the purchase of a part of the battle-field for the reception of its dead, and an appropriation of $5,000 placed at the command of the Governor for that purpose. Directly thereafter he visited the ground, examined it, and after consultation with prominent citizens, selected this spot, embracing in its view the most interesting points of the field of battle, as the proper site for the proposed cemetery. Subsequent legislation increased the State's appropriation to $15,000; trustees were appointed to superintend the work; other States came generously forward to participate in the undertaking, and by their united efforts it is hoped that the cemetery will become in time a place worthy the noble purpose to which we to-day devote it, and of the nation to whom the charge of it should properly belong. In recurring to the events, which, in connection with this day's proceedings, seem to require a brief notice at our hands, it is a subject of congratulation that we can survey them at present from a stand point which ought to secure for them a calm and dispassionate consideration. Those influences of passion or policy which to some extent are almost inseparable from all accounts of military operations, prepared while the war itself is raging, are happily, it is to be hoped, at an end, or if any still linger they should find no place on such an occasion as this. Yet in reviewing the details of the sanguinary conflict to which we are about to refer, we find some difficulty, with all the assistance that established peace and the lapse of time have furnished, to fix with proper historical accuracy some of the facts immediately connected with it, more especially of the precise force of the Confederate army in that action. The number of the Union army engaged therein, computed as it has been not only from official records, but these records made up after ample time had elapsed for the correction of errors, may be considered as authentically established. It comprised 87,164 men of all arms. In regard to the Confederate force, the accounts are more conflicting. The Union commander, in estimating it at upward of 97,000 men, basing his estimate on all the information received from prisoners deserting and refugees, has probably overstated the number, while, on the other hand, our knowledge of the size of that army shortly before it crossed into Maryland would warrant us in saying that the straggling to which its commanders chiefly ascribe its subsequent reduction, must have exceeded all straggling ever known in the history of armies, if, when it reached Antietam, it numbered only 40,000 men. Gen. LEE, I believe, in a report prepared by him a few days after the action, does say that he went into it with only that number, but in the reckoning he must undoubtedly have excluded the three divisions which, under A. P. HILL, MCLAWS and WALKER, he had several days before detached to different points to aid in the investment of Harper's Ferry, that had not returned at the commencement of the action on the evening of the 16th, but came in most opportunely to his support before its conclusion on the following day. This inference is rendered certain by other Southern accounts of the number engaged. Confederate historians and newspapers in those days, however, under certain circumstances, they might at times, have attempted to deceive us by an inflated account of their military power, were by no means given to such an exaggeration when the battle was over and they were summing up its incidents, yet a leading newspaper at Richmond, professing to give, four days afterward, authentic particulars of the battle, declared that it was opened on the 16th of September with all their available force, "60,000 strong." A later, and looking to the means of information enjoyed, probably a still more reliable authority, a Confederate historian who has published a "Southern History of the War," in describing the battle of Antietam, states that for half the day it was fought on the Confederate side with "a force of 45,000," and for the remaining half, "with no more than an aggregate of 70,000 men." I think, therefore, that the discrepancies in the Confederate accounts of their force have been the result of the different periods of the action to which they have severally referred, some having regard to the time that preceded the arrival of their divisions from the neighborhood of the ferry, and others including these divisions in their statements. All things, therefore, considered, and allowing for that portion of our force that could not take part in the action, there could not have been much difference in the effective strength of the two armies; but if such a difference did exist, and in favor of the Union army, it was more than compensated to the Confederates, not only by their choice of position but by other influences, which, justice to all concerned, requires us now to consider. It may be confidently affirmed that at no time during the progress of the rebellion did the loyal heart of the country doubt its ultimate result; yet it is equally certain that there were seasons when it quivered with emotion as it contemplated the results of particular campaigns or despaired for a moment at the partial failure of long-cherished expeditions. At no period of the war were such feelings more rife than during the Summer of 1862. In the early Spring of that year the Peninsula expedition had set forth and the people of the loyal States looked with anxious solicitude to its results and with earnest hopes that it would retrieve the disasters of the preceding year and place the rebel capital at our command. In every movement of the army in that direction, in all its marches, all its toils, its victories and reverses from Yorktown to Williamsburgh, on the Chickahominy, at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern, and on the James, it never took a step to front or rear, that it did not carry with it by an inseparable sympathy the throbbing heart of the people. So high-wrought had become the popular feeling in that connection, that the slightest indication of success or defeat in the movements of that army exerted, for a time at least, an influence on the public mind entirely disproportioned to any intrinsic importance attaching to it. It was just when this excitement of the public pulse was at its height, after witnessing the heroic struggles of that army for so many weeks, with hopes and fears alternately predominating, that we were suddenly startled by the information that transports were conveying it back to the neighborhood of Washington. The people did not pause to consider whether or how far ulterior objects justified that movement; they saw only in it the confession that for the present Richmond was beyond our reach. Incidents connected with it revealed to them also the fact—surmises in regard to which had already disturbed them—that there was an unfortunate difference of opinion between the commanding General of that army and the powers that controlled his movements; the reluctance with which he yielded to the peremptory orders for the change of his base of operations soon became known and exerted an influence unavoidably injurious in their tendency. Our friends did not care to inquire, and certainly I shall enter into no such inquiry to-day, who was right or who was wrong. It was enough, and bad enough to know that the harmony which had once marked our military councils had given place to ill-concealed murmurings and misgivings. In this moody condition of the public mind the Army of the Potomac, necessarily to some extent influenced by the same circumstances, its ranks thinned by the casualties of a series of hard-fought battles, and aggravated by the climatic influences of the peninsula, reached Acquia Creek and Alexandria in the last week of August. The occurrences which there awaited it were scarcely of a character to make amends for recent disappointments, or to restore that well-poised public confidence which was becoming dangerously disturbed. About two months before this period the authorities at Washington, gathering up the national forces which had been operating under several commanders in the Valley and other parts of Northern Virginia, had massed and reorganized them, under the name of the Army of Virginia, and placed them under command of Major-Gen. POPE, who had been called from a western department for the purpose. Assuming that command he commenced active military operations about the middle of July, his proclamation on that occasion rang out so cheerily and confidently in tone that the public pricked up its ear, and readily forbearing any criticism of style, accepted the substance as an assurance of a more vigorous policy than had before prevailed, and its foreshadowing a system of tactics which even if we failed before Richmond, would compensate us with success elsewhere. But on this line, too, disappointments awaited us, all the keener for the expectations they excited. Our first reverse occurred at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, when the corps commanded by Gen. BANKS, arrayed unsupported against three divisions of the rebel army under JACKSON, EWELL and HILL, most advantageously posted, after accomplishing all that heroic men could against overwhelming odds, was forced back with severe loss. The withdrawal simultaneously with this action of the Army of the Potomac from the James River, enabled LEE to move a large portion of his command to the support of JACKSON, who was now in front of POPE, and compelled the latter to commence a retrograde movement, which continued from point to point until he reached the District line. During all the last week of August POPE's army was kept in almost continuous action, leaving little or no time for refreshment or rest; engaged thus every day, although now supported to some extent by a part of the army now arriving from the Peninsula, displaying conspicuous gallantry, and evincing the most heroic powers of endurance, they were nevertheless gradually forced back by LEE's army, the greater part of which had now arrived from Richmond, until after a last ineffectual effort, on the old battle-field of Bull Run, in which fell that beau ideal of a soldier, the gallant KEARNY, faint and foot-sore, on the 2d of September they fell back within the fortifications of Washington. You will not, I am sure, so far misunderstand me as to suppose that in referring thus briefly to the campaign of Gen. POPE I have any design to criticise it. I disclaim as well any such power as such a purpose. Whether it failed through his fault or that of others, or without fault anywhere, are questions requiring far more skill in military manoeuvres as well as more accurate knowledge of facts than I pretend to possess. Nor is the cause of the failure at all material as regards its influence. I advert to it in connection simply as one of those unfortunate antecedents immediately preceding the march of LEE into Maryland, which was calculated to exert a depressing influence as well upon the public mind as on the spirits of the army, on which alone we now depended to oppose his passage. That army was to be composed of what remained of those two once formidable organizations, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia, constituted each of them of material better than which the world never saw, but returning simultaneously from the fields of their recent operations, with such heavy losses, so jaded and war worn, so keenly sensitive, as we may well suppose, to the disappointments the country might feel in the hopes formed of their achievements, that in the new and formidable invasion they were now so suddenly called on to repel, nothing but the sternest sense of patriotic duty and the most determined devotion to the great cause for which they had already sacrificed so much, could have possibly sustained them. In that trying hour the first provision to be made, was for the reorganization of these shattered armies and the selection of a commander who could accomplish it and then lead the united host. Whatever doubts the Government authorities or any part of them might then or since have entertained of the military abilities of Gen. MCCLELLAN, there were few then and probably still fewer to-day, who in the exigency then existing, would question the wisdom of the order that committed to him this command. His services in a like capacity and under circumstances so strikingly similar that the coincidence is worthy of note, must have been fresh in the recollection of both Government and people. At the time of our earliest great disaster, the first battle of Bull Run, he was conducting active operations in West Virginia, and the very day after that unfortunate affair a telegram from the President directing him to turn over his command to another, summoned him to Washington; placed there by the President's order in chief command, he was in less than a week after that reverse bringing order out of the confusion which, for a while prevailed. Now, other disasters culminating on the same unfortunate field demanded again the services of a soldier, who, possessing the skill to reorganize our broken columns, could so command their confidence as to inspire them with the enthusiasm necessary to forget disaster. That the Administration, without any disparagement to other distinguished leaders, chose the right man for such an emergency, few, I repeat, will at this day venture to deny. But little time remained for preparation. LEE and his army exhilarated at the thought that their long beleaguered capital was at length relieved, encouraged by their recent successes near Manassas, and stimulated by the prospect of the rich supplies, which here and along the fertile Cumberland Valley awaited their approach, had, by rapid marching, within four days after POPE's army retired within the Washington intrenchments, crossed the Potomac and encamped around Frederick City. MCCLELLAN, reorganizing as he marched, set forth to intercept him; embarrassed all the time by the doubts which enveloped LEE's designs; fully alive to the various vital interests involved in them; compelled, for the time, to turn his back upon Washington, and yet well aware and frequently reminded, after all, that might be LEE's objective point and his movements in other directions meant only as a feint; with the capital of Pennsylvania and the emporium of Maryland both menaced by the enemy, and the citizens of each watching with anxious concern MCCLELLAN's movements, with the natural apprehension that the course of his march might so far uncover their several cities as to open the way to LEE's approach, we may imagine to-day, though even now can scarcely appreciate, the responsibilities of the Union commander, and understand some of the reasons for what, in the nervous anxiety of that moment, might have been considered by some as too tardy a pursuit. He was, however, on the right track. The van of his army reached Frederick on the 12th of September, LEE, with the greater part of his command, having left it two days before. Here, before following the subsequent movements of these armies, allow me to advert briefly to the reception that awaited them respectively on this new theatre of the war on the north of the Potomac. Subsequently, in the course of its progress, rebel raids and invasions were matters of frequent occurrence, and came to be regarded by us as a thing of course whenever our usual Summer drought reduced the river to a fordable condition. This, however, was our first hostile invasion, and on that and other accounts was regarded by the people of the country, and especially of this State, with absorbing interest and anxiety. The loyal citizens of the North had been taught to believe that the loyalty of Maryland had, at best, but an apochryphal existence; that as a patriotic and spontaneous impulse it was limited to a few; while as regarded the great body of our people, it was but a pretended and superficial display, induced chiefly by the presence of the national force. So confident in the early stages of the rebellion had been the appeals of our secessionists, so exorbitant their claims to an assumed social and commercial importance, and so clamorous their denunciations of what they denominated an odious Federal ban, forcing the action of the people into a channel contrary to its natural inclination, that there seemed for a time some excuse for such an opinion, and a few even of our own citizens, who had not watched that strong patriotic undercurrent, on which, as on a tall mountain stream, the masses of our people were from the first borne onward, came sometimes themselves to the reluctant conclusion that the outside estimate of our loyalty might possibly be true. Gen. LEE, doubtless, counting in the same representations, only more highly exaggerated, chanced to select as favorable a moment for himself as possible, for putting these theories to the test. To say nothing of the despondency already noticed, resulting from recent disappointments, a process had just commenced better calculated than anything that had occurred to awaken the people of the country to a practical sense of the grim realities of war. The President, on the 1st of July, having issued a call for 300,000 volunteers, followed it on the 4th of August with an order for the draft of a like number of militia; the preliminary details for that draft had been just completed, and the enrolling officers sent forth on their mission, as LEE made his appearance north of the Potomac. The order for a draft had something startling in the ideas it suggested. No one who was subject to the process had ever witnessed its application. The country had only a kind of traditional knowledge of the character of the proceeding—all the more exciting for its very vagueness. It was in this condition of things that LEE encamped his army about Frederick, and none knew better than himself how to take advantage of it. Appointing as the Provost-Marshal of that city a former resident, who, having once been a person of some political influence, had in the early days of the rebellion attached himself to its fortunes, and observing the most scrupulous forbearance toward the citizens, he next issued to them a proclamation every sentence of which was studiously adapted to their supposed tastes and political sympathies, and which, if the facts had corresponded with the suggestions of Southern sympathizers and Northern skeptics, would have brought them in crowds to the Confederate standard. It expressed the deepest sympathy for the "wrongs and outrages" they had suffered; it reminded them of the obligations that bound them to the South by "the strongest social, political and commercial ties;" it depicted the profound indignation of their sister States at the spectacle they presented of "a conquered province;" it appealed to their State pride, alluded to "the military usurpations of armed strangers," the arrest and imprisonment of their citizens, and "the faithful and manly protest" made against such outrages by a venerable and illustrious jurist, who, being a former citizen of this town, was known to be held by its inhabitants in high respect and esteem. Then reminding them that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, gave them to understand that the Confederate army had come among them to aid them in "throwing off this foreign yoke," and all that was necessary was their coöperation. Was there ever so fair an opportunity for a semi-loyal, secession-loving people, threatened with a Federal draft, and awaiting only the opportunity to escape and throw themselves into the arms of their Southern friends? How did they respond to this opportunity and these eloquent appeals? A Confederate officer, who seems to have accompanied the expedition, and has since written an account of it, tells the story in a few words. Confessing to the disappointment that awaited those who expected the Marylanders to rush to arms, he tells us that, on the contrary, "they rushed into their houses and slammed their doors." "The rebels," says he, "were regarded not as friends, but enemies, the inhabitants were Union," and the general sentiment was: "Wait, wearers of the gray, the patriots in blue are coming." When they did come, who that saw can ever forget, what heart that even now does not throb the quicker as it remembers, the change from the dogged, moody, scowling and stifled condition in which the presence of the Confederates had for four days kept that people tortured, to the outburst of joyous, enthusiastic, exuberant and irrepressible loyalty that rang out from cellar to housetop as the boys in blue pressed on upon their rear. All along their way, wherever they appeared, in the towns or among the log cabins of the mountain, up went the national banner; hid away, some of them, until this day; many, doubtless, improvised for the occasion, and exacting tribute, I dare say, of many a discarded ribbon and threadbare wrapper; sometimes faded and soiled it may have been and utterly regardless of the proportions required by army regulations, but every stripe and every star was there, and better still every heart that beat beneath it was overpoweringly full of the sacred cause of which it was the symbol. Yet to this day with that and every other ordeal—and that was neither the first nor last—by which Maryland loyalty has been tested, there are those who still make it the subject of an ungenerous sneer. I am happy, however, to believe that it never comes from that gallant host that accompanied her sons to the field, but usually from those whose well-calculated distance from the scene of conflict placed them as far out of the reach of information as of danger. When LEE evacuated Frederick on the 10th of September, directing his course toward this county, he doubtless supposed that the reticent policy and strategic manoeuvres he had thus far so successfully pursued would still have its influence on MCCLELLAN's movements, leaving him in doubt as to where the threatened blow would ultimately fall; but by one of those rare occurrences which some may call accident and others a special Providence, there fell into MCCLELLAN's hands on the day of his arrival at Frederick a copy of LEE's order of march, dated the day before he left that city, and negligently left there by one of his officers. This told the whole story of his contemplated movements, and possessed of that information a new vigor was infused into the Union host. Directing the corps of Gen. MANSFIELD toward Pleasant Valley, that it might if possible reach and relieve Harper's Ferry before it should be captured by the force LEE had detailed for the purpose, MCCLELLAN, with the main body of the Union Army, moved forward toward the South Mountain, on the track LEE himself had taken. The latter having already passed on toward Boonsborough and Hagerstown, hearing on the evening of the 13th that MCCLELLAN was pushing on by the way of Turner's Gap, and surprised no doubt at the unwonted vigor and rapidity of his present movements, feeling too that unless his progress could be arrested his own well-concerted plans might be frustrated, sent back HILL and LONGSTREET, with the greater portion of their commands, to check him at that mountain pass. Reaching its crest in advance of the Union Army, it is easy to perceive how even a smaller force than these two leaders then commanded could, with the advantage which their position secured, hold in check for a time our advancing column, struggling up its eastern slope; but our men, though sure to encounter a murderous fire from the ridges around them, were not to be long arrested in their progress. Pushing up the craggy steep, they forced back step by step the Confederate riflemen, who were assailing them from behind trees and stone fences, and as the last rays of the setting sun fell upon the Union banner, it was floating triumphant on the summit of the ridge. It cost us, however, fifteen hundred of the flower of our army, including the skillful and valiant Gen. RENO, who, with the advance throughout the day, was killed just before its close, while reconnoitering in front. The morning of the 15th dawned upon the Union Army the sole occupants of the mountain, the Confederates having retired during the night, and MCCLELLAN resuming his march, halted that afternoon on the east bank of the Antietam. The evening was passed in assigning positions to his several corps, posting his batteries, and making preparations for crossing next morning. LEE having previously reached and crossed the stream, had secured the choice of positions, an advantage which he did not fail to improve. A telegram from President LINCOLN, dated at Washington about the hour that MCCLELLAN reached the Antietam, conveyed to him the President's last command, in Mr. LINCOLN's own earnest and sententious style; it merely said: "God bless you and all with you; destroy the rebel army if possible." With this parting benediction they bivouacked that night on the eastern bank of the stream. On the morning of the 16th the rebel batteries, occupying commanding positions on these various heights upon this side the creek, opened fire upon our ranks, but with how little effect may be inferred from the account of Gen. HILL, who, in a subsequent report of the action, describes it as the "most melancholy farce of the war," they being unable, as he says, to cope with the "Yankee guns." After some little delay required to make an alteration of the position of some of the corps, Gen. HOOKER, who had been intrusted with the duty of turning the enemy's left flank, crossed his command by an upper ford, and not long afterward encountered the troops of Gen. HOOD, who, in anticipation of our movement, had been transferred from the enemy's right wing to his left, to strengthen that part of his line. It was nearly dark before the troops of HOOKER and HOOD met, and after a brief but spirited contest, in which the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Gen. MEADE, opened the action, the Confederate advance was forced back, when night intervening, the combatants rested on their arms so near together that it is said some of the pickets of the two lines unconsciously intermingled. The battle of the 17th opened at the dawn of day on the spot where the skirmish of the previous evening had closed; each side seems to have looked to this point as the one to be particularly strengthened, and as though anticipating the tremendous struggle of which it was to be the centre. Gen. MANSFIELD's corps—composed of the two divisions of Gens. GREEN and WILLIAMS—had crossed over in the night and taken post a mile to the rear of Gen. HOOKER; while on the Confederate side Gen. JACKSON had brought one of his divisions to the front, and substituting two of his brigades for those of HOOD that had suffered from the engagement of the previous evening, placed the other—the old Stonewall Division—in reserve in the woods, on the west of the Hagerstown Road. In the whole history of the battlefields of the rebellion, it would be perhaps difficult to find a spot which for an entire day was assailed and defended with such persevering, obstinate and concentrated valor as the one to which I now refer, embracing the ground on both sides the road just mentioned, and in close proximity to yonder little church, that nestles now so quietly in the margin of the woods. From early dawn till dark the conflict surged and swelled across it in one continual tide, advancing and receding as reinforcements from the one side or the other came to the support of their comrades. It was opened on our side with the three divisions of Gens. MEADE, DOUBLEDAY and RICKETTS, forming Gen. HOOKER's corps, who after an hour of fearful carnage, succeeded in driving back JACKSON's advanced line. Before, however, their exulting cheers had fairly ceased they were themselves compelled to retire before his veteran reserves that now came to his relief, supported by HILL's division and HOOD's refreshed brigades. The corps of Gen. MANSFIELD coming next to our support, reinforced the shattered command of HOOKER, and recovering the ground that had been lost, swept onward again to the road and seized a corner of the woods beyond. Again, however, our tenure was but temporary, both our corps commanders had fallen, the veteran MANSFIELD and the intrepid HOOKER, the one mortally the other very painfully wounded, and their commands fearfully thinned, were again forced to fall back. When just as they were retiring two divisions of Gen. SUMNER's Corps coming fresh upon the field hurled back once more the rebel line and held for a time definitive possession of the woods about the little church. The divisions of Gens. RICHARDSON and FRENCH falling in about this time to the support of SUMNER pushed valiantly to the front, and the tide of battle was once more flooding in our favor, when, just as victory seemed within our grasp, two fresh Confederate divisions, under MCLAWS and WALKER, the one just arrived from Harper's Ferry, and the other detached from their right wing, turned again for a time the fortunes of the day, and once more drove back our tottering line over that hard-fought field. Two other of our division commanders had been now lost to us, the lamented RICHARDSON and the heroic Gen. SEDGWICK, the former falling mortally wounded, and the latter, though wounded several times, still struggling to keep the field. To and fro the contest had now swayed for seven hours. It was afternoon, and the combatants stood, as it were, at bay, each apparently confident of their power to defend, but doubtful of their ability to assail. Now, most opportunely, appeared another auxiliary on the scene, and we may imagine the tumultuous joy that reanimated our exhausted troops as, turning their eyes toward yonder creek, they beheld two divisions of Gen. FRANKLIN's corps, freshly arrived from Pleasant Valley and hastening forward to their support. Under their gallant leaders, SLOCUM and SMITH, they swept onward in a resistless charge. Running and cheering as they ran, they dashed across that downtrodden cornfield, cleared the woods of their Confederate occupants, and at last held final possession of the ground so often lost and won. Until

> "Night her course began and over Heaven
> Inducing darkness, grateful truce imposed
> And silence on the odious din of war."

On the extreme left of our line the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. BURNSIDE, occupied during the forenoon the left bank of the Antietam, near the lower bridge, waiting a favorable opportunity for forcing a passage. The precipitous character of the banks of the creek at that point, and the advantageous positions secured by the enemy's batteries along these heights to the west of it, postponed, it would seem, that opportunity until about 1 o'clock, but at that hour a gallant charge of the Fifty-first New-York and

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PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The First NAPOLEON established five large abattoirs in Paris in 1810. For nearly half a century they supplied the entire meat market of the city. Stock-raisers had the privilege of using them for slaughtering purposes, but because these country dealers were not regular butchers they were obliged to sell their meat at auction in large pieces. The butchers purchased these carcasses, and thus controlled the price of meat. This gave rise to combinations against the monopoly of the market by the butchers, and clubs and associations conspired together to buy their meat in large quantities directly from the stock-raisers. The system was faulty, and enriched the few at the expense of many. By a decree promulgated Feb. 25, 1858, the present Emperor added four new large abattoirs to the old number, and made the trade in meat free even in the smallest quantities. The price of meat then fell to its natural level, causing an increased demand; and in furnishing the new supply the profits of the butchers were not disturbed.

There are few, save those pecuniarily interested in the business, who do not now admit that this is the most economical and in every way the best system of supplying the meat market of large cities. Radical changes, however, are never made without opposition. Capital is always conservative; and those who have profitable investments in any trade naturally and instinctively try to defeat any movement which may have a tendency to destroy the permanency of such investments. Public decency, public morals and public health are often sacrificed to this greed of gain. And even when it can be shown that the introduction of new methods and new systems prove practically beneficial both publicly and privately, alike to those who demand and those who furnish supplies, capital still doubts, and only yields when resistance becomes useless.

Hence we see the butchers of New-York resisting by all means at their disposal the action of the Board of Health concerning the slaughtering and driving of cattle in the populous parts of the Metropolis. This matter has been before the Courts of the City, in some form, more than a year. The Judges of the law are asked to protect a very small class, comparatively, from the operations of the law. The butchers hold meetings every week, and complain to each other because justice and the public good are not compelled to subserve their pecuniary interests. Their grievances, real and imaginary, are thrown into the scale, and they are angry, if we may judge from the harangues which they vociferously cheer, because they find the things of which they complain too light to outweigh all other considerations. They do not yet seem to know that their quarrel is with public sentiment, enlightened by the experience and upheld by the testimony of centuries. They launch their anathemas at the Board of Health and the Police, whereas their enemies in the matter of slaughtering cattle in populous neighborhoods are justice, law and public opinion. Of these the first is immutable; and the second, while it is based upon the last, cannot be changed save by a revolution of sentiment. The argument has been heard, and the decision rendered. From the verdict of the people there is no appeal. Slaughtering has been prohibited by law in the built-up portions of the City, and behind this law stands public opinion in all its power, and justice in all its majesty. Under these circumstances, we are convinced that the butchers will act wisely if they quietly succumb.

The affidavit of Dr. ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, recently submitted to the Courts of the City, by the Board of Health, in their defence against the butchers, contains an elaborate statement of the advantages of slaughtering in abattoirs. He devotes some space to a description of the public slaughter-house at Brussels, which we reproduce in a condensed form. He says "Brussels, with a population of 180,000, has three hundred and eighty butchers." The Abattoir lies on the river, and has sixty-two chambers for slaughtering animals. Those in which hogs are killed are in a separate building. Connected with the establishment are sheds for butcher-carts, stables for cattle, magazines for hay, ice-cellars, two apartments for tripe-cleaning, a tallow-melting establishment, and a candle factory. The market for hides, tallow and cattle is in front of the abattoir. It was opened in 1842, and cost 900,000 francs or $180,000. The yearly cost of administration is $3,000; the net income $36,000. After killing, each carcass is examined by an inspector. If he objects to the soundness of the meat it is locked up. If no appeal is made from his decision the Police authorities are informed and the carcass is buried. If the owner appeals he can have a new inspection by two sworn arbiters and another inspector. The taxes for a new inspection are for beeves and cows, $1 20; for calves, hogs and sheep, 60 cents; for a lamb or suckling pig, 30 cents. If the meat is condemned by the jury the owner pays the cost; if it is declared sound, the city. The following shows the rates for slaughter, the number of animals killed, and the yearly income:

Animals.	Price for Killing.	Number Killed.	Yearly Income.
For an ox or steer	$1,20	9,400	$11,280
For a cow or heifer	80	6,700	5,360
For a calf over 120 lbs	60	16,700	8,350
For a calf under 120 lbs	40		
For sheep	15	32,000	4,800
For first-class hogs	60	66,800	7,340
For second-class hogs	40		
For a suckling pig	15	....	....
Total	....	131,600	$37,130

At this abattoir, during eight months of the year 1858, 24 head of cattle, representing 14,000 pounds of meat, were condemned as deleterious to health. All of this, if slaughtered at private establishments, would have found its way to the table. Think of it, ye lovers of beef: disease broiled for breakfast and roasted for dinner. Prof. GERLACH, a veterinary celebrity, says that in Berlin, which has no abattoir, "at least as much diseased as healthy meat is consumed." Furthermore, he says of these diseased cattle, "A great number are suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, (cattle plague or rinderpest,) while many are in the stage of complete cachexia, and even colliquation." These terms may be translated into homely English thus: utterly broken down in constitution and helplessly ruined in health. The Professor adds: "Control is impossible without public abattoirs. Any one who visits the cattle market may satisfy himself that sick, consumptive cattle are openly sold."

For the benefit of the few (and especially the butchers) who are yet undecided as to the propriety of banishing slaughter-houses from populous neighborhoods, we give an abstract of the argument as stated by Dr. KRACKOWIZER:

First—Slaughtering in private establishments cannot be carried on without a tendency to produce disease. The time and care which must be bestowed upon the meat begets carelessness concerning the offal. This soon begins to decompose, and wherever there is putrescence there is danger to the public health. The neighborhood of slaughter-houses is necessarily insalubrious; for, when they do not directly produce disease, they produce an atmosphere which renders those who live in it powerless to resist successfully the attack of any malady that may come. We must not stop to calculate how much persons may endure and not get sick; but, acting upon known natural laws and common sense, do what we may to render sickness less probable and disease less fatal.

Second—It is impossible to prevent the killing of unsound and diseased meat if the slaughtering is done outside of public abattoirs. This danger cannot be avoided by inspecting meat after it is in market. Those who escape largely outnumber those who are detected in such offences against the public health. By inspecting the meat at the abattoirs honest butchers will be protected and the people saved from danger. Drovers and cattle-dealers will soon learn that they cannot pass unhealthy animals, and then the choicest herds of the country will [illegible] to the market. The evil will be destroyed at its source and before it reaches the numerous outlets of the retail trade.

Third—The public will get better and cheaper meat. The abattoirs being free to everybody, competition is increased and combinations to raise the price of meat rendered difficult if not entirely futile. The labor is divided and in part overcome by the adaptation of mechanical contrivances which are almost, if not entirely, impossible in private establishments. The necessity for large investments in plants in which to carry on the business is entirely avoided. For which reasons butchers using abattoirs have less labor and more profit.

Fourth—By the establishment of public slaughter-houses all factories dependent upon slaughtering voluntarily seek the neighborhood of abattoirs. There is no necessity for driving cattle into a city to be slaughtered for food when only half their weight is wanted for that purpose. If they are killed outside of the metropolis the offal could not become offensive to the inhabitants. At the abattoirs the blood may be saved for the sugar-refiners, pepsin extracted from the stomachs of ruminants, and the hides, horns, hoofs, fat and bones collected for useful purposes and saved much more cheaply than from private slaughter-houses, scattered as they are all over the City.

The cattle markets of New-York are close to the abattoirs, and the necessity for driving animals through populous thoroughfares thereby obviated. This reduces the cost of driving to a trifle. These advantages are not slight. In Munich the charge for the privilege of killing cattle at the public slaughter-houses is 32 cents; in Vienna, 70 cents; in New-York, the hoofs of the slaughtered animal. The transportation of meat from the abattoirs to the pier nearest the different markets costs 25 cents for each carcass. The system in this city operates thus: The butcher buys within a few yards of the abattoir, kills his animals, and places the carcasses upon a barge, which carries them to market. The next morning he sells his meat and repeats the process. He has a market at the place of slaughtering for his fat and hides, and the care of offal troubles him not at all. His duties are reduced to buying, killing and selling. He saves time and saves money. He creates no nuisance, but, on the other hand, relieves the public of much that is offensive.

In view of all these facts, we fancy the butchers will arouse very little sympathy by any method they may adopt to resist the operation of the law. Their resistance will arouse opposition, and the people will conspire together and agree to purchase no meat, unless they can be assured that it has been killed and dressed away from the built-up portions of the City, and upon the most approved plan. They are convinced that such meat is superior to any other in regard of cleanliness; they will soon come to know that it is richer in point of flavor. In any event, slaughtering must be done out of sight and away from thronged streets and populous places. This law merely reechoes the voice of public opinion; and those butchers will act wisely who, refusing to listen to the arguments of wealthy and largely interested parties, accept the situation and yield, without noise or bombast, to that which certain advances in civilization has made inevitable.

The Rocking Stone at Barre, Mass.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "In the northern part of this town of Barre is a natural curiosity of the first order, mentioned, perhaps, in some forgotten old books of New-England antiquities, and called, indiscriminately, Cradle Rock and Rocking Stone in common parlance and on the local maps. It is certainly entitled to the former name; perched on a high ledge, which lifts it above the neighboring trees, passengers along more than one of the roads in the vicinity may note its close resemblance to a cradle—a cradle, too, of the old-fashioned sort which may be supposed to date back to the time of Noah. One rock forms the body of the cradle, and upon one end of this, high up out of human reach, is balanced the other lesser rock which supplies the top of the cradle. How the huge mass got up so high, and why it was left there, is a question which must remain unanswered, unless Prof. AGASSIZ, provoked by my unscientific description, comes up here and solves the problem by a glacial explanation. I have never visited the rock with a tape measure, and cannot give you its dimension with any pretence to accuracy; but it is a prodigious mass of granite, and by its singular formation quite awe-inspiring to the beholder who looks up at it from the base. Tradition says that it is used to deserve literally its popular title of rocking-stone, being swayed by the wind or the hand in a gentle motion, such as might have rocked some giant antediluvian to sleep; but that certain Puritan vandals thinking anything which could rock might be tipped over, and bent perhaps on destroying what might be a witness to some infidel scientific theory of creation, hitched all the oxen in town to the stone and urged them with goad and shout to pull it over. The grim old phenomenon resisted all their hauling and prying; but, possibly in grief at their irreverence, has never rocked since."

County Crop Reports from Iowa.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* a few days since published a detailed report of the crops in the State at large, gleaned from its exchanges, from which the following summary is taken:

"In Linn County the wheat crop does not meet the general expectation, but the quality is good—above the average. More than any year previous was sown. The corn crop will be about the average one, owing to late planting, which brings it into close contact with frosts about this season. In Jefferson County the corn crop is very flattering, and the yield is reported about half a crop. In Marshall County the report is that the wheat crop falls short of the expectation of the farmers in quantity, but the quality is excellent. Throughout Central Iowa the rumor is that the wheat crop will fall short of the general expectation about three bushels per acre. In Wapello County the wheat crop is reported light, though the quality is better than usual. In Muscatine County the corn crop gives promise of an abundant yield. In Butler County the wheat crop is reported good. From Kossuth County the wheat crop is reported not as great in yield as expected. The oat crop is very large. Corn heavier than usual. Potatoes are abundant. In Broome and west of that county, much damage to the corn crop is threatened by the grasshoppers. In Jasper County a frost, on the 5th inst., cut off the prospect of a heavy corn crop, and damages the expectations of sorghum. In Fayette County the yield is not great; from ten to twenty bushels per acre are the extremes. The oat crop is good, from forty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre being the quantity. In Mitchell County the average yield of wheat is twenty bushels per acre. The quality and quantity of corn are excellent. In Hardin County the wheat crop will not meet expectations. The quality is good. The oat crop is the largest ever known. The first lot of wheat delivered at the railroad tested sixty-two pounds to the bushel. From Pottawattamie County the prospects for corn are better. The army of grasshoppers has passed on south. Madison County reports an extraordinary corn crop."

Removal of State Officers in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, Aug. 27, 1867.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 160.—1. The following State officers are hereby removed on account of their known hostility to the General Government:

S. CROSBY, Commissioner of General Land Office; W. L. ROBARDS, Comptroller; M. H. ROYSTON, Treasurer; W. M. WALTON, Attorney-General.

The following appointments are made: JOSEPH SPENCE, Commissioner of General Land Office; M. C. HAMILTON, Comptroller; JOHN T. ALLAN, Treasurer; WM. ALEXANDER, Attorney-General.

The officers appointed will file at this office the duplicate oath prescribed by Act of Congress July 2, 1862, and qualify in all other respects as required by the laws of the State, before entering upon their official acts.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster District of Texas.

Revenue from Tobacco Shipped from Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, Sept. 14.

The following is the official exhibit in relation to the quantity of tobacco shipped from this city during the month of August, and the amount of revenue paid the Government upon the same:

Tobacco shipped in bond from the Third District (principally from Richmond) during the month of August, 1867:

	Pounds.
Plug	1,297,[illegible]
Smoking	[illegible]
Making in the aggregate	1,3[illegible]

Revenue paid the United States Government on the same, $[illegible]. The amount of whisky distilled in the Third District during the same period was 14,9[illegible] gallons, upon which the revenue was $[illegible]. As nearly all of the distilleries which were forced to suspend operations by the Government have resumed work, and the remainder are preparing to do so, the quantity distilled this month will be greatly [illegible] of the month of August.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Fall Race Meeting—The Hurdle Race [illegible]—[illegible] the Planet Filly Wins the [illegible] Post Stake, and Clement the Mile Heat Race.

The Hoboken Fall Meeting commenced yesterday, on the Secaucus Race Course. The day was favorable, although exceedingly sultry, but the attendance was very small, not over five hundred persons being on the course. The track itself was not in first-class order, for owing to the trotting races that have come off upon it this Summer, it has become quite hard under the thin superstructure of dry soil that covered it.

A great disappointment awaited the parties who had patronized the course in anticipation of seeing the advertised hurdle race, as the entries did not fill, and there was consequently no race. The other race was substituted for it, and there was considerable grumbling among those who had paid their $3 admission—a tariff which was also imposed upon the Press—the usual courtesy of sending tickets for the representatives of what in England is deemed the "Fourth Estate" not being carried into effect by the urbane and gentlemanly Secretary of the Association at this meeting.

The judges appointed were A. E. GODWIN, President of the Paterson Association; G. HOPPER, Esq., of Paterson, and Mr. BARRETT, of Hoboken—the invaluable Dr. UNDERWOOD acting as the official timer. As there was no hurdle race, the sport did not commence until after 3 o'clock P. M., and the first event, styled in the programmes "The Great Stallion Post Stake Premium of $500," for two-year olds, dash of a mile, though in reality it was a "Stallion Produce Post Stake," brought out three starters out of the five nominations; Col. BUSH having no representative of *Lapidist* to run, and the nominator of *Jeff. Davis*, being also the runner of *Planet*, preferring the latter stock to represent him in the filly by *Planet* out of *Adelgisa*. Mr. REED's famous stallion *Breckinridge* was represented by his bay filly out of a *Bonnie Scotland* mare, and Mr. MORRIS by his *Eclipse* filly *Cleopatra*, who won the five-furlong race at Jerome Park last June, beating Mr. SANDFORD's pair and the *Seabreeze* filly of Major BACON. This victory made her the favorite, and in the pools the knowing ones "plunged" into a heavy expend, buying her as first choice for $160, while REED's filly brought $40, and McDANIELS' filly, despised and rejected of the betting men, only $30.

THE RACE.

The *Breckinridge* filly was last off, the other two on equal terms, but the jockey of the first named, either obeying instructions or following his own judgment, rushed to the front on rounding the turn, and at the quarter-pole was carrying on the running at a tremendous pace a length ahead of the others, the favorite here being two lengths behind McDANIELS' filly. They ran thus along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, but on the next quarter the *Planet* filly shot past REED's, and, assuming the lead, held it into the turn into the homestretch, *Cleopatra* still acting as whipper-in. Half way up, REED's filly, who was fat and short of work, was beaten, and the favorite, passing her, made a desperate effort to reach the *Planet* filly; but the latter, full of running, shook her off with the greatest ease, and galloped home the easiest of winners by two lengths in the fast time for two-year olds of 1:48¾.

Great Stallion Post Stake—Premium of $500; for two-year olds; dash of a mile.

Col. McDaniels' b. f. by Planet, out of Adelgisa	1
Mr. F. Morris' ch. f. Cleopatra, by Eclipse, out of Ella Rogers, by Hermes	2
Mr. T. B. Reed nominates b. f. by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland	3

Time—1:48¾.

THE SECOND RACE.

was a purse of $350, all ages, mile heats, for which the entries were *Jubal*, *Passaic*, *Clement*, and *St. Patrick*. *Clement* (better known as the *Lucy Fowler Colt*), who has shown his racing quality by winning at Jerome Park and Saratoga, and has recently been named after the clever hurdle-race amateur jockey, Mr. CLEMENT ALLOWAY, of Montreal, the successful rider of *Blackbird* in all his races, was a warm favorite, the betting being $150 to $50 on him.

FIRST HEAT.—*Jubal* jumped off with the lead, the favorite second and *St. Patrick* last. As they passed the quarter-pole *Clement* was seen in front and *St. Patrick* close at his quarters. The favorite was never headed and won, under a strong pull, by two lengths in 1:50, *St. Patrick* second and *Jubal*, who was not persevered with up the stretch, last.

SECOND HEAT.—*Jubal* made the running for over a quarter of a mile, when *Clement* took it up and won in a canter by ten lengths, *St. Patrick* second and *Jubal* last. Time, 1:50¼.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $350; all ages; mile heats.

Col. D. McDaniels' br. c. Clement, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, 3 years	1	1
Mr. B. Eckerson's b. h. St. Patrick, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe, 5 years	2	2
I. W. Pennock's ch. h. Passaic, by Deucalion, dam by imp. Glencoe, 5 years	3	3
Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. c. Jubal, by imp. Balrownie, dam Julia by imp. Glencoe, 3 years	4	4

Time—1:50; 1:50¼.

To-day there will be no hurdle race, as there were no entries for it. The two-mile race has *Red Dick* and *Tycoon* entered; and the selling race has *Oakland* and *Black Slave*, (both in Col. McDANIELS' stable,) *Susie M.* and *Knight of St. Patrick* in it. The prospect of sport is certainly not a brilliant one.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET EXPLOSION.

Inquest on the Bodies of the Four Victims—The Cause of the Explosion—The Case Adjourned to Friday.

Coroner WILDEY commenced an inquest yesterday, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house in Thirty-fifth-street, on the bodies of DORA HAUSMAN, HENRY HAUSMAN, EDWARD BRADY, (fireman,) and JACOB MADDEN, (engineer,) the victims of the recent boiler-explosion in Twenty-eighth-street.

Sigismund Hausman, father of the two children, Dora and Henry, testified that he left his home, No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-street, about 8 o'clock A. M., Sept. 9; the family was at breakfast when he left; at about 4 P. M., a message came to him at his place of business, that there was a boiler explosion; he did not know of any death, but went up immediately and when he reached Twenty-eighth-street was informed that two of his children had been killed by the boiler entering his house. They were his oldest daughter, aged eight years and some months, and a boy, Henry, eleven weeks old. He went in and saw them dead. He found the rear part of the house all knocked in. The boiler went through the roof and lodged in the basement. It stands there still.

William O. Lacher, of No. 273 Bleecker-street, testified that he was a carpenter, and worked next door to where the explosion occurred in Twenty-eighth-street. He was passing through the turning-mill where the explosion took place, about five minutes before the explosion. He spoke to the engineer, and while he was talking to him his attention was called to the glass indicator or gauge. He saw about six inches of water in it, the machinery was in motion; he was there about a minute talking, and then returned to his shop about ten minutes after the explosion took place; the boiler had been there about two months, he thought; the engineer was sitting down right beside the gauge-pipe; witness did not notice that he was reading a newspaper; there was a slight motion in the water in the gauge; he knew the engineer; he was a man of temperate habits; witness went there to see Mr. Welch that day.

John Wagler, of No. 352 West Twenty-seventh-street, a tape-weaver, testified that he worked in a building adjoining that in which the boiler was; he was not there when the explosion occurred; the engineer was a steady man, always attending to his duty.

John Schaeffer, of No. 320 West Twenty-seventh-street, wood-turner, testified that he worked in the same building in which the explosion occurred, No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street; just as it occurred he was looking out of the window; he did not see the boiler, but he saw everything was dark before him, and he started for the street; it was the back window; he could look right down on the boiler; there was a noise like that of a cannon going off; about twelve or fifteen shafts were supplied with power from the engine which that boiler worked; the engineer was a sober, trustworthy man.

Abraham R. Welch, Jr., of No. 105 West Thirtieth-street, turner, doing business at No 258 West Twenty-eighth-street, testified that the explosion took place at his shop; he was in the side building at the time; there was noise like that of a blast or a distant cannon; he saw the steam, dust and bricks flying; Jacob Madden was his engineer, and had been in his employ three or four years; the boiler had been in use about two months; he got it from Densmore & Black; it was a new boiler; the engineer recommended the boiler, as he had used one before; it was one they had on hand; he examined one which was in use where the same kind of fuel witness used (coal and shavings) were used; he went to Tarrytown to see one, and got the engineer to see one; he found everybody who was using them liked them; he selected one already made and bought it; there were two there and no difference in the price; Mr. Densmore had full charge of putting it up; after it was put up it worked a little the first day or two; the engineer came up for the water two or three times; witness never heard him speak of its foaming afterward; after that they never had any trouble with it; when it was new it leaked a little around the rivets for a few days; he had spoken with the engineer about its making steam very fast and running economically; the fireman was in the habit of trying the gauge-cocks; witness [illegible]; the engineer also tried them; did not know how often they were tried—sometimes two or three times in a half hour; there were four gauge-cocks, one water gauge and two steam-gauges; he paid what was paid for it; the safety-valve [illegible] from forty to sixty pounds of steam; the safety-valve [illegible] on it; [illegible] worked twenty [illegible] and blew off at [illegible] pounds; [illegible] required [illegible] to the engine was [illegible] horse-power; [illegible] were not using more than [illegible] of this power; the boiler was set [illegible] on three or four feet, or less, without [illegible] engineer was a steady man; he [illegible] a glass of [illegible] witness had no [illegible] [illegible] the boiler had [illegible] put up [illegible] for these since the boiler was put up; witness was in the engine-room ten minutes before the explosion; the engineer sometimes read a paper while in the engine-room; at 8 o'clock that morning he saw that the boiler was properly filled; the [illegible] explosion of a boiler of the same kind on a tug near the wharf at Thirty-eighth-street during the past year; he heard that it flew off the same as his; his opinion was that the bottom of the tube chamber of his boiler gave out when the explosion happened; [illegible] caused the [illegible] the engineer was found after the explosion near the front under the boiler; the inspector generally [illegible] witness thought the inspector knew that the new boiler had been put in; the inspector generally places the ball but in this case the engineer fixed it. The engineer that day was fixing the coupling on the shaft; witness had not heard that anything was wrong with the boiler. They had been using shavings for several days. The new boiler having been put in he mentioned it a couple of weeks after to Mr. McLAUGHLIN, the inspector. Mr. McLAUGHLIN was appointed four or five years ago by the Police Department; witness did not know that it was his duty to report the fact to the inspector; he did not know that he would consider it a neglect for the engineer to sit reading in the engine-room; did not know that he would reprove him for it; for his own use the witness required six or eight horse power, the balance he let out.

John Mitchell, residing at the corner of Eighty-ninth-street and Avenue A, and keeper of a sash, door and blind establishment at No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street, testified that the engine was running steadily when he left the engineer half an hour before the explosion; he had frequently heard the engineer say he liked the boiler first rate, because it kept steam up easily and worked nicely; the engineer was a steady young man.

George H. Reynolds, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., superintending engineer of the Neptune line of steamers, was examined as an expert. He testified as follows: I have examined the boiler which recently exploded in West Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, and I herewith submit my views as to the cause of the explosion, after having given the boiler a careful examination as it now lies where it fell: First, as to the general make of the boiler when considered with a view to safety; it is bad, and this I consider the primary cause of the explosion, as I shall show; second, the iron in the part of the boiler which first gave way has every appearance of being bad iron, and I do not hesitate to say that *it was bad*, and that this was the cause of the boiler failing to sustain its usual pressure, (for be it understood, that I do not in any sense suppose there was at the time of the explosion an excessive pressure of steam, or at least not more than it was usual to carry;) now as to the facts; the boiler is of the type known as the Densmore boiler, and is cylindrical upon its outside and slightly conical at its base; the furnace is of cone shape in its height, and on the side of the furnace concave and inclined upon one side of the furnace at the same angle of the base of the boiler upon the outside of the shell, and is cylindrical upon all sides, with flat tube sheets; when the boiler has a pressure upon it this tube-chamber is forced into an oval shape because of a portion of its sides having a pressure upon both sides, and consequently putting this portion of the tube-chamber in equilibrium; thus, when the boiler has its greatest pressure the tube box has its greatest oval, and only assumes a circle when there is no pressure—of course its shape constantly changing as the pressure shall be more or less; now, if the material of the boiler was made of a very elastic substance no damage would occur, but with boiler plate held ridged at points upon each side of the points of equilibrium the case is different; and here too was a rivited lap six feet in length, with three-quarter inch holes punched each one and five-seventh inches between centres, which made a weak point, at which the constant changing shape made its attack, and here it continued until the plate became so weakened that it finally gave way, and probably much sooner than it would have done had a better quality of iron been used, but I do not believe that any iron could long withstand this constant change of the structure of the iron; there is in this boiler no appearance of bad workmanship or neglect in its care or management, and I attribute the cause of the explosion first to the general plan of the tube chamber, and that the disaster was hastened by a poor quality of iron being used; when the iron gave way, the steam and water rushed through the opening and spent its force, first upon the ash-pan, and, of course, as that could not be moved, the boiler had to move, which it did in its natural, vertical direction, and its flight was continued by the resistance of the atmosphere to the volume of escaping steam, which was constantly increased by the evaporation of the water, as it was relieved from pressure; its flight being precisely the same as is witnessed in the ordinary rocket in pyrotechny, and not from the force of the explosion, except in a small degree.

Jos. H. Coffee, Jr., of No. 191 Charles-street, Engineer and Boiler Inspector of the Metropolitan Police District, testified that it was the duty of a boiler inspector to inspect the boilers in his district as often as convenient, and once a year to submit them to a hydraulic pressure of one-third more than they were allowed to bear; boilers formerly used at Welch's were inspected; no notice was given of a new boiler having been placed in his place; he coincided with Mr. Reynolds' idea of the explosion, except that he thought it was hastened by a want of bracing; the engineer, Madden, had a first-class certificate as an engineer; the cause assigned for the explosion of the boiler of the same kind in Thirty-eighth-street was different from that assigned for the explosion in this case.

Thos. McLaughlin, of No. 511 West Twenty-ninth-street, steam-boiler maker by trade, and detailed by the Metropolitan Police for the examination of steam-boilers, testified that he tested three old boilers in the premises where the explosion occurred, on Feb. 2, 1867; he was not aware that a new boiler was placed there in their place until some time ago he saw the old boilers lying in the street; as soon as convenient after that he went there, and found that there was a new boiler there of Densmore's patent; he then had a conversation with Madden, the engineer, who said Mr. Densmore had overrated the boiler; witness immediately reported that Mr. Welch had a new boiler; he did not know how long the new boiler had been in there; it was about ten days before the explosion.

A. W. Dows, of Yonkers, a sugar manufacturer, testified that he had had a Densmore boiler in use, 5 feet across the bottom, 5 feet across the top, 12 or 14 feet high, and of 80 horse-power; he always liked it very well; he carried from 60 to 70 pounds of steam on this boiler generally; it had been in use three or more years.

John E. Gerald, of No. 438 West Twenty-fifth-street, boiler-maker, testified that he had examined the boiler and agreed with Mr. Reynolds as to the cause of the explosion, but he thought the iron in the boiler was a fair quality of iron.

John. S. White, of No. 85 Broome-street, blacksmith, testified that he had been employed in a boilermaker's shop, had had charge of boilers for sixteen years, and had had charge of a Densmore boiler for four years; the boiler he had charge of had been heated red-hot without injury, except that it needed to be recorked; there had been 95 pounds of steam on it; he considered it safe to go to sleep on top of it.

M. Richard Leverson, of No. 27 East Twentieth-street, "scientific expert" by occupation, testified that he had examined the boiler; he noticed where the iron had given way, and the fracture showed, to his mind, that the iron was of exceedingly good quality; it had torn off in plates like brown paper, which showed that the fibre was long and the iron was tough; the witness entered into a calculation to show that the initial velocity must have been over 500 feet per second, equal to that caused by over 9,000 horse-power; he did not see how steam of this horse-power could be generated by a boiler of 40 horse-power; he thought the explosion was of the nature of a volcanic eruption, and was caused by gas; he thought the atoms of steam formed in spherical globules near the centre, the tubes became red-hot, and then the water coming suddenly in contact with the red-hot tubes was decomposed into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and it was the latter that caused the explosion; the fact that there was no lateral fracture showed that the material of the boiler was good; there was not power enough in the steam to carry the boiler as high as it was carried.

At this point the investigation was adjourned to Friday, at 10 A. M.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. West Philadelphia.

Yesterday another visiting club, the West Philadelphia, played a return match on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, with the Mutuals, of New-York. The game revealed some irregularity when viewed in the score of runs made in each inning, the 13 in the second, as compared with the six blanks drawn in the full game, calling for explanation. This was, first from very loose and second from very sharp play on the part of the Mutuals. MARTIN's pitching bothered the Philadelphians beyond anything they had ever met before. The West Philadelphians are a good club, and may be found troublesome customers to handle by some of our local organizations. Following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	WEST PHILADELPHIA.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weaver, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Myers, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hatfield, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Fisher, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dorsey, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devyr, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ostermann, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterman, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gallagher, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewett, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hellings, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bearman, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abell, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Hunt, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clinton, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—18

Fly-catches—Mutual, 14; West Philadelphia, 12.
Out on Fouls—Mutual, [illegible]; West Philadelphia, [illegible].
Struck out—[illegible], Fisher.
Home Runs—Pike, 1; Hatfield, 1; Ostermann, 1.
Passed Balls—Jewett, [illegible]; Abell, [illegible].
Scorers—Messrs. Dorsey and J. H. Smith.
Time of game—3 hours 20 minutes.

Board of Audit.

Three members of the Board—Messrs. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]—were present at yesterday's session. The following are the principal claims submitted:

JOHN G. [illegible] claims $[illegible] for services as clerk to ex-Judge MURRAY HOFFMAN, who was appointed by the Common Council to draft new ordinances for the City.

DAVID [illegible] claims $[illegible] for codifying the ordinances of the [illegible] passed by the Common Council [illegible] of the [illegible] officer.

WILLIAM [illegible] claims $300 for services as [illegible] the [illegible] of Councilmen.

WILLIAM [illegible] claims $250 for taking [illegible] as Commissioner of Deeds to the Comptroller's office.

WILLIAM [illegible] claims $1,100 for eleven months' service as officer in one of the City Courts. The objection to the claim on the part of the Corporation Counsel was, that claimant was illegally appointed, the full number of Court officers allowed by law having been appointed before claimant received his appointment.

WM. B. ROCKWELL claims $[illegible] for getting up a form of affidavits and administering oaths for the City Paymaster in 1864, claimant having at that time been a clerk in the Paymaster's office at a salary of $[illegible] per annum. Claimant was at the same time book-keeper for the City Chamberlain at a salary of $[illegible].

E. H. KIRKPATRICK claims $173 for distributing notices of taxes by direction of the Tax Commissioners.

JOHN G. ROCKWELL claims $[illegible] for services as Inspector of the regulating and grading of Eleventh-street. The Common Council raised the salary of Inspectors from $3 50 to $5 per day, and claimant failed to get the extra half dollar. Claimant swore he was a dentist by profession, and followed that business at the same time he was acting as inspector. In answer to a question, he said he knew nothing of the business.

J. BRANNAN claims $[illegible] for serving tax notices in 1866, by order of the Tax Commissioners. Claimant had assigned the claim to another party.

WM. T. BOOTHBY, $290, for services as assistant complaint clerk in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Office. The claim is for back pay, which claimant failed to get on account of the Department of City Inspector being abolished.

One or two more small claims were heard, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

MAYHEM.

JEREMIAH LANE quarreled with MICHAEL FLYNN, who resides at No. 15 Washington-street, on Monday last, and during the struggle which ensued he bit off a portion of FLYNN's ear, and afterward struck him in the face. FLYNN called in the official assistance of Officer REGAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested the assailant and arraigned him before the magistrate, who committed him for trial at the Special Sessions.

EXCISE.

Officer MARTINETT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JACOB HOFFMAN, of No. 175 Mulberry-street, yesterday, on a charge of violating the Excise Law, in selling intoxicating liquors without a license. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

HENRY GERMANN, of No. 166 Greenwich-street, was also arrested by Officer CLARK, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a similar charge, and he met a similar fate.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer GALLAGHER, of the Third Ward Police, arrested JOHN MUNDINGER yesterday, whom he found in West-street working a horse wholly unfit for labor, having running sores on his body, and being otherwise infirm. The prisoner was locked up for trial in default of bail.

THE NOBLE CASE.

Another day was devoted by Justice HOGAN yesterday to a further examination in the case of DAN NOBLE, accused of complicity in the Royal Insurance Company Bond robbery. The re-direct examination of Mrs. GILCHRIST was continued during the session, though like many other previous days, nothing new or of general interest was elicited. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

A STREET THIEF.

As MARTIN HEALEY, an employe at WALTON's distillery, on the corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt-street, left his wagon standing in the street yesterday afternoon, when a man named MICHAEL SULLIVAN approached the vehicle and stole therefrom a bag, containing $16 in cash, and a quantity of other articles lying loose on the seat. The thief was detected in the act by Officer POE, of the Sixth Precinct, who arrested him and arraigned him before the magistrate, who held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

A NEAT TRANSACTION.

WM. H. KENNEDY left a pair of pants, a vest, a pair of boots and a silver watch, in the stable at No. 496 Pearl-street, yesterday forenoon, and a few hours after he discovered that these articles had been stolen. Officer ROBB, of the Sixth Precinct, was called in, and he, after a short search, arrested SYLVESTER HAMIL, who had all of the clothing on his person and the silver watch in the pocket of the vest. With so clear a case before him, the magistrate could do no less than commit for trial, and the prisoner was sent down stairs.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ASSERTED TRICK AND DEVICE.

HERMAN ROSENBURG, a German, thirty-six years of age, of respectable appearance, living in East Fourth-street, and a whisky dealer, was brought to the bar on the complaint of THOMAS B. KERR, Nos. 138 and 140 West Seventeenth-street, who charges that ROSENBURG had obtained from him three barrels of distilled spirits valued at $396, by trick and device. The circumstances are alleged to be that ROSENBURG, who is in the habit of making such purchases, bought of KERR the three barrels at the price named, for cash on delivery. According to instructions the barrels were sent to the store of HOTOPP & KAMLAH, No. 462 Canal-street, where they were met and taken in charge by ROSENBURG, who refused to comply with the terms of the purchase and pay for the spirits. It is further alleged that ROSENBURG had already sold the spirits to HOTOPP & KAMLAH for the sum of $396, and had the check of that firm for that amount when the spirits arrived. It is this fact of a sale of the spirits for less than cost price that is made the ground of the charge of obtaining money by trick and device. In answer, ROSENBURG said he was not guilty, and at his request the case was set down for examination.

BUSINESS IN BULK.

JOHN BUTTERLY, No. 420 East Twelfth-street, relates an achievement of WILLIAM H. SCUDDER, proving him to be at least enterprising. SCUDDER was in the employ of THOMAS S. OLLIVER, No. 325 Second-avenue, and on the 19th of August went to BUTTERLY, stating that Mr. OLLIVER desired a ton of coal. Knowing that SCUDDER was in the employ of OLLIVER, the coal was delivered, but the employer not having ordered it, the employe, after getting possession, sold it and appropriated the proceeds—$6—to his own use. The bill being sent to OLLIVER, the fact that SCUDDER had gone into business on his own account was discovered and he was taken into custody. He was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A FREE FIGHT.

On Saturday night the clans of BARRETT and CASEY, living in close proximity at No. 298 West Tenth-street, became involved in a general fight, wherein iron kettles, glass decanters and broomsticks were the weapons of offence and defence. RICHARD BARRETT struck MARY CASEY with a decanter, whereupon MICHAEL CASEY, her son, felled BARRETT with a blow from an iron kettle, and ended the battle, and almost performed the same service for BARRETT, as he still lies in a precarious condition. MICHAEL CASEY was committed to await the result of the injuries.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

On the 4th inst. GEORGE H. LAWRENCE, of No. 19 Abingdon Square, lost a gold watch and chain valued at $100, and found no trace of it until SAMUEL BROUER, a pawnbroker at 496 Hudson-street, brought him his missing property, saying that it had been brought to him by a boy named JOSEPH CARAGHIN, who had endeavored to obtain money upon it. Mr. BROUER suspecting the watch to have been stolen retained it, instituted inquiries as to the owner, and finally discovered Mr. LAWRENCE. Through this honesty in a pawnbroker, as rare as it is commendable, the stolen property was returned to its owner and the boy CARAGHIN, who gave his age as fifteen years and freely confessed his guilt, was apprehended and committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A CUNNING OPERATOR.

CATHARINE HOGAN, a production of Ireland, of fifty years' growth, on the strength of a letter of recommendation from an Ex-Judge, which turns out not to be genuine, has succeeded in getting possession of wearing apparel to considerable amounts from various families, which regularly passed from her hands into the pawn-shop instead of the wash-tub, the destination for which she obtained them. CATHARINE was of an economic, no less than of a cunning turn of mind, as, by sleeping at night in various station-houses as a vagrant, she at once saved her money and covered her tracks from the keen eyes of the Police. Detective McGOWAN, however, at last run her to earth, and yesterday she was committed to the Tombs for trial at the General Sessions, on the complaint of BENJAMIN M. SEIXAS, Jr., of No. 121 West Forty-first-street, whom she had victimized to the amount of $35. Officer McGOWAN has two other complaints of the same character against her.

A BOAT STOLEN.

JOHN McMAHAN, No. 562 Greenwich-street, alleges that on Sunday CARROLL DALY and SYLVESTER BENNETT stole a row-boat valued at $60 from the foot of Charlton-street, North River. The accused parties being arrested by Officer JAY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and brought into Court claimed that a man named SHANAHAN had loaned them the boat. That personage being present, however, flatly contradicted them and averred that he had never seen either of the prisoners in his life, and therefore they were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL.

MARY ANN STEVENSON, No. 186 Ninth-avenue, testified that a young man named LEWIS BAILEY, who entered her store and expressed a desire to purchase a pair of gloves, had attempted to steal four pairs of gloves while she was waiting on him. Her story was, that while her back was turned her daughter saw BAILEY take his hand over the counter and take several pairs of gloves, which she herself saw him in the act of putting into his pocket. Mrs. STEVENSON was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, and did not sustain all of the accusatory [illegible] that the young man had [illegible] the [illegible] turned upon him, but pending [illegible] the charge of [illegible] BAILEY was [illegible] the gloves which she [illegible] and he reached over the counter and picked up [illegible] with the design of examining them, and [illegible] them on the counter and no where near [illegible] when he was set upon by the mother and [illegible] with the charge of theft, and instantly handed over to the custody of Officer CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who happened to be passing at the time.

TILL TAPPING.

Yesterday afternoon MICHAEL GOODWIN, a boy of 14, in company with another boy of about the same age, slipped behind the counter of MOSES FORREST, No. 182 Sixth-avenue, and making an attack upon the money drawer succeeded in grasping $20, but GOODWIN, with a portion of the money, was caught by Mr. FOUST, the other boy, however, escaping. GOODWIN was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A SHAWL IN QUESTION.

OSCAR WHITNEY, No. 200 West Forty-third-street, made complaint that MARY CASSIDAY had taken from the possession of his servant girl a shawl belonging to him, and valued at $10, which she had pawned. MARY was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

AN OWNER WANTED.

Officer PEARY, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested two men giving the names of BRADLEY and HENRY, who had in their possession two sheets of tea, which are supposed to be stolen. The prisoners were remanded with the tea to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, in Charles-street, to await the owner of the property to be a witness against them.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

SMALL MATTERS.

FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, No. 190 East Eleventh-street, states that yesterday morning about 1 o'clock he was walking with LEWIS MURRAY in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, when MURRAY grasped his watch-chain and attempted to tear his watch from his person. MURRAY was sent to the Special Sessions.

SARAH SELBY, No. 105 Clinton-arch, charged that LEVI CONOVER stole from her two pistols and a table cover, all valued at $16. The accused admitted his guilt and was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—This Commission met yesterday morning in the Mayor's Office. A complaint was received from a large property owner in Thirty-ninth-street, stating that Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, has not been swept for seven years, and that the pavement is covered with dirt from six to twelve inches in depth. Inspector PERRY stated that he had examined the locality in question, and that he found the bad condition of the street was caused by the falling in of an embankment, the earth from which had covered the pavement from one to four feet in depth. The Commissioners considered that this was a matter for the Street Commissioner to attend to, and requested the Mayor to communicate with him on the subject.

DEATH FROM URÆMIC POISON.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER over the remains of Mrs. MARY McGINNIS, aged 42 years, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 189 Avenue B, who was reported by the Police as having been poisoned by seidlitz powders. Dr. JOHN BEACH, assisted by Dr. O'SHEA, made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and ascertained that death had resulted from uremia-poisoning, caused by disease of the kidneys. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, Dr. CRANE in the chair. The calendar embraced forty cases of alleged violation of the law, of which number twenty-seven were tried and thirteen postponed. Only one license was revoked. The Committee on Permits reported favorably upon ninety-seven applications for licenses. The Board adjourned, to meet on Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AND THE YELLOW FEVER.—The Executive Committee of Physicians, appointed to devise means for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever in Southern cities, will be present this evening at a meeting of the members of the Academy of Medicine, where they will present the claims of the suffrers, and ask the Academy to do what it can to ameliorate the condition of those who are calling for aid.

HOWARD MISSION.—The new Board of Managers elected to preside over the institution consists of the following gentlemen: President, Joseph Hoxie; Vice-President, George A. Bell; Secretary, H. Brewster; Treasurer, Wm. Phelps; Directors, W. Sanford, R. R. Graves and J. S. Howell; Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent.

WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.—The home for workingwomen, at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, will be open for the reception of boorders on Oct. 1. It will accommodate nearly five hundred. All females of good character will be received. Board and washing will be $3 25 cents per week. On Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, the home will be formally opened.

TRANSFIGURATION CHURCH.—The members of this Church will join in an excursion to Jones' Wood to-morrow. The proceeds of the sale of tickets will be devoted to defray part of the expenses recently incurred in repairing the Church.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-day, commencing at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

REGATTA OF THE NEPTUNE YACHT CLUB.—The first annual regatta of the Neptune Yacht Club, of Jersey City, took place yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by quite a number of people. The following are the names of the boats and by whom entered: First class—*Martha*, by John McKinstry; *Alida*, W. F. Metzler; *Hattie*, Thomas Garrett; *Sirius*, Thos. Halstead. Second class—*Ella*, W. G. Moulds; *Nonsuch*, Wm. Coogan; *Flora*, Owen Farley; *Mattie*, B. F. Burton; *Beauty*, W. Syron. Third class—*Nettie*, W. G. Mould; *Comet*, Samuel Ketchum. The course sailed was from MOULDS' boat-club house, foot of Henderson-street, down the bay and return, a distance of ten miles. The following were the winning boats: First class—*Martha*, time 1 hour, 57 minutes and 58 seconds. Second class—first prize, *Beauty*, 1 hour, 51 minutes and 12 seconds; second prize, *Ella*, 2 hours, 22 minutes and 22 seconds. Third class—*Comet*, 2 hours, 1 minute and 10 seconds. Judges—Commodore J. S. SCHOONMAKER, Capt. F. GRAIN and CHAUNCEY SMITH.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCE.—Two men, named JAMES FOLEY and JOHN SHAW, in the employ of RIGNEY & Co., back of Hudson City, were arrested and taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE yesterday on a charge of violating a City ordinance relating to the slaughtering of animals. The complainant charges that the accused were engaged slaughtering animals on the 15th inst., and that they neglected to remove the offal and garbage, and also that they did not wash out the slaughter-house after finishing work. Messrs. RIGNEY & Co. denied the charge and demanded an examination which was set down for to-day.

A MAN ATTACKED BY A RAT.—A German named OTTO GEYER, residing at No. 117 Washington-street, Jersey City, was awakened on Saturday night by a painful sensation on his breast near the heart. Placing his hand in the vicinity of the pain, he was greatly startled to discover a large rat with his teeth fast embedded in his flesh. He succeeded in tearing it away, when it resumed the attack in a fierce manner two or three times and then escaped. GEYER's breast was badly lacerated and bled profusely for some time before it could be staunched.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF A THIEF.—A young fellow giving his name as JAMES RILEY *alias* Carroll, aged 19 years, was tried before Justices MARTINDALE and CUTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of robbing at Crawford's Hotel, Bayonne Grove, of $12 50. Upon the person of the accused was found five shirts which he admitted having stolen as well as the money, giving as an excuse that he was drunk at the time. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $20.

MASONIC.—The officers of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of New-Jersey, paid a visit to Teutonia Lodge, of Jersey City, on Monday evening. After some interesting exercises in the lodge rooms, the company, numbering over one hundred, partook of a supper at Cooper Hall, concluding with speeches, toasts and singing.

WHOLESALE VETOING.—Mayor GORSEL, of Jersey City, yesterday sent to the City Clerk, to be presented to the Common Council, 190 vetoes of resolutions granting licenses for liquor selling.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Enumerated Causes.

Nos.
23—Smith vs. Smith.
31—Ballister vs. McSherry.
54—Duncan vs. St. John.
62—Hobbs vs. Lavison.
69—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Grose.
70—Moore vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
81—Deimheler vs. [illegible]berger.
92—Styes vs. Chester.
95—Caldwell vs. Hadfield.
101—DeCamnia vs. Nosek.
103—Keane vs. Nolan.
109—Gurnee vs. Dingon.
110—Schneider vs. Whitlock.
112—VanDame vs. Stevens.

The call commences at No. 112—Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Stevens.

The following is a list of the causes on the Monday motion calendar of the Supreme Court Chambers:

151—Lion vs. Howell.
152—Hamilton vs. [illegible].
15[illegible]—[illegible] Co. Salt Manufacturing Co. vs. [illegible].
15[illegible]—[illegible]
15[illegible]—Lawrence vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible]
[illegible]—Bailey vs. Hadley.
[illegible]—[illegible] Valley Oil Co.
[illegible]—Fitzgerald vs. Woods.
[illegible]—Oppenhayer vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Mason vs. Andrews, et al.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Vibbard et al.
[illegible]—Townsend vs. Town.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Kisler.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Baker et al.
[illegible]—Chapel vs. Poissonier.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. De Groot.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Hardy et al.
165—Lent vs. Lent.
166—Bredd vs. Bogert.
167—Jarel, &c., vs. Muller et al.
168—Same vs. Same.
169—Same vs. Same.
170—Same vs. Same.
171—Same vs. Same.
172—Alexander et al. vs. Mutual Coal Co.
173—Wade et al. vs. Gilman.
174—Schlerel vs. Baust.
175—Wise et al. vs. Morris, &c.
176—Mackintosh et al. vs. Goldman et al.
177—Bryant vs. Halliday, &c.
178—Same vs. Same.
179—Doubleday vs. Woodworth et al.
180—Betts et al. vs. Cashore.
181—Zimmerman vs. Lowing.
182—Marshal vs. The Mayor, &c.
183—Linn vs. Treadwell, et al.
184—Hyde et al vs. Cox et al.
[illegible] Broadway Bank.
198—Niblo vs. Wright et al.
199—Stellmann vs. Betz.
200—Westerfield et al. vs. Westerfield et al.
201—Howard vs. Wright.
202—James vs. Devine.
203—Penn et al vs. Davies, &c.
204—Gehegan vs. Kempf.
205—Bolles, Receiver, &c. vs. Duff, Receiver, &c.
206—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Slivin.
207—Copeland vs. Studdiford.
208—Moore et al vs. Collins.
209—Gould vs. McGuinness.
210—Oniepee Man'ng Co.
211—In re Hazzard, &c., to modify order, &c.
212—Robert's vs. U. S. Steam Sugar Co.
213—Niblo vs. Simese, &c.
214—Fisher vs. Magusp.
215—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.
216—Oppenhayer vs. Schmidt.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SPANISH TITLES IN CALIFORNIA—THE COLONIZATION LAW OF 1824—JUDICIAL POSSESSION CONCLUSIVE AS TO EXTENT OF THE GRANT.

United States, Appellants, vs. Pio Pico, et. al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of California. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court:

By the decree of the District Court, which is the subject of appeal in this case, the respondents obtained a confirmation of their claim to two tracts of land, containing together an area of twenty square leagues. One of the tracts is designated as the rancho of San Margarita and San Onofre, and is described in the concession of the Governor by specific boundaries. The testimony shows that these boundaries were, at the time, well known in the country, and easily traced. The concession was made in May, 1841, and within the year following, judicial possession of the land was given to the grantees; and from that time until the present day it has been occupied, cultivated and improved by them, or parties claiming under them. In July, 1845, the concession was approved by the departmental assembly. The resolution of approval, after designating the tract ceded, adds "in extent twelve square leagues;" and these words are supposed by the appellants to create a limitation upon the quantity granted. It is evident, however, that the words are not used for any such purpose, but merely indicate a conjectural estimate of the quantity. The concession of the Governor, with its specific description, is referred to in the proceedings of the assembly, and is stated to have been made in conformity with the requirements of the law. No objection is suggested to the boundaries, nor is any intimation made of any intention to exclude from the concession any portion of the land they embrace, or to restrict the concession in any particular. When, in Mexican grants, boundaries are given, and a limitation upon the quantity embraced within the boundaries is intended, the words expressive of such intention are generally used. Thus, in the Fremont case the boundaries stated embraced many leagues more than the quantity intended to be granted, and the grant provided for the measurement of the designated quantity and the reservation of surplus. In the absence of terms of similar import, the extent of the grant is only subject to the limitation upon the power of the Governor imposed by the Colonization Law of 1824. (United States vs. D'Aquin, 1 Wal., 316.)

Were there any doubt of the intention of the Governor to cede all the land contained within the boundaries designated by him, it would be removed by the juridical possession delivered to the grantees. This possession involved an ascertainment and settlement of the boundaries of the lands granted by the appropriate officers of the Government, especially designated for that purpose, and has all the force and efficiency of a judicial determination. It bound the former Government, and is equally binding upon the officers of our Government. Such is the purport of the recent decision in the case of Graham vs. The United States. In that case the survey made by the Surveyor-General of the grant confirmed did not conform to the measurement of the land as shown by the record of juridical possession, and the District Court for that reason set the survey aside, and ordered a new survey which should correspond with the measurement, holding that the action of the officers of the former Government upon the delivery of possession, furnished insuperable objections to any other course. In affirming this decree, this Court expressed its concurrence with the views of the District Court, and held that a proceeding of that character must control the officers of the United States in the survey of land claimed under a confirmed Mexican grant. In other words, the case decided that the juridical possession was conclusive as to the boundaries and extent of the land granted. The other tract included in the confirmation is designated as the rancho of Las Flores, and was acquired by the claimants by purchase from the Indians of the pueblo of that name. The existence of the pueblo, and the assignment to it of the land in question by the officers of the Mexican Government, is fully established by the documentary evidence in the case. The objection of the appellants is founded upon the absence of any transfer of the title to the pueblo by deed or other writing. But such transfer was not essential, nor was it usual. A pueblo once formed and officially recognized, became entitled, under the laws of Mexico, to the use of certain lands for its benefit, and the benefit of its inhabitants, and the lands were, upon petition, set apart and assigned to it by the Government. No other evidence of title than such assignment was required, nor was any other given. (Hart vs. Burnett, 15 Cal., pages 542 and 561.) The dispositions of the lands assigned was subject at all times to the control of the Government of the country. The pueblo of Las Flores was an Indian pueblo, and over the inhabitants the Government extended a special guardianship. The transfer of the land to the Picos was made in conformity with the existing regulations established for the protection of the Indians, under the supervision and with the approval of the local authorities, and appears to have been satisfactory to all parties. The decree of the District Court must be affirmed, and it is so ordered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Cardozo.

George Caldwell, Jr., vs. Leopold Schmidt.—This was a motion for an attachment against defendant, Schmidt, to compel him to attend as a witness in a suit brought by plaintiff against him and others as Trustees of the "Jerome Silver Mining and Mill Company." The motion was opposed by H. D. Lapaugh on the ground that Schmidt is the Consul of Saxony for the City of New-York, and as such is, by the laws of Congress, not amenable to the jurisdiction of this or any other State Court.

The Court admitted the validity of this ground of opposition so long as Schmidt remained a party defendant in the action, but had some doubts as to whether the objection would apply if Schmidt's name was stricken out as a defendant. Counsel agreed to submit briefs upon the law of the case and decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Beddleston ads. Young; prayer of petition granted. Murphy vs. Lowenthal; I think these motions are at all events prematurely made; they are therefore denied without costs and without prejudice. Michels vs. Same; same decision. Heinrich vs. Oppenhayer; motion granted and Receiver appointed. Rochefort vs. Rochefort; report confirmed and judgment will be granted, but the evidence of the defendant's property is too general and only made on belief, to enable me to fix the alimony; if alimony be wanted, a farther reference to determine the amount must be ordered. Richards vs. Richards; order granted. Blum vs. Kahn; motion granted without costs upon defendant's stipulating not to bring any action on account of his arrest, &c. Finn vs. Hall; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

By Judge McCunn.

James Crew vs. G. Belcher; motion granted. S. F. Kellogg vs. R. D. McDonald; motion granted. The Hughs River Petroleum Company vs. Robt. A. Smith; motion granted. Annie Phelan vs. Third-avenue Railroad; motion granted. M. B. Odell vs. John Morrisey; motion granted. James Stuart vs. R. F. Carman; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 17.

By Justice Clerke.

Charles Morrill vs. A. B. Wilson; reference ordered. Lawless vs. Lawless & Randolph, Springstein vs. Margaret Springstein; in these two cases reference ordered to R. C. Beamish, to take proof and report, with opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Ten cases made up the calendar yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. Seven of the prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary or State Prison; three were acquitted, and two remanded for sentence. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared on behalf of the people.

PICKING A POCKET.

Charles Muller was placed upon trial for stealing a gold watch, valued at $75, from the pocket of Mr. Peter Gilmer, of No. 338 West Twenty-seventh-street, while that gentleman was purchasing a ticket for Troy, at the steamboat office, Pier No. 44 North River. The evidence was clear against the prisoner, but for some unknown reason the jury were not able to comprehend his guilt until a lengthy deliberation, after which they returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Muller was remanded until Friday, in order to allow him to produce evidence of former good character.

STEALING PINS.

George A. Wilson and Charles Maier were arraigned under a joint indictment for grand larceny, in having stolen a box of pins, worth $49, from the store of Mr. George H. Shreve, No. 35 Franklin-street, on the 7th of August last. The jury found a verdict of guilty against both the accused. The former was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter to the Penitentiary for two years.

DOUBTFUL IDENTITY.

Michael Devlin was tried for robbing a till of $40 in United States notes. The complainant, Mrs. Guesenbental, of No. 681 Second-avenue, hesitated somewhat in swearing to the identity of the prisoner, and the jury, doubtful of his guilt, acquitted him.

A QUESTION OF FAIR CHARACTER.

Charles Mompart was arrested upon a charge of burglary in the third degree. The evidence was not [illegible], but overwhelmingly against the prisoner.

and he was convicted. Counsel asked for suspension of judgment until Friday promising, meanwhile, to produce evidence of his client's previous fair record. The request was allowed, and the prisoner accordingly remanded.

FADED CLOTHING.

Albert Hubbel was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $50, on the 13th of February last, from Theodore Flandrena, who occupied a room adjoining the prisoner's in a boarding-house in Tenth-avenue. The accused was not arrested until recently, and owing to the length of time that had elapsed since the date of the theft, it was difficult to identify the service-worn clothing as that which had been stolen, and the jury under direction of the Recorder, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

A FAULTY INDICTMENT.

James Bennett, a respectable looking young man, was charged with stealing a watch worth $45 from a Broadway jewelry store, while there under the pretence of purchasing some article of gold. When the complainant took the stand it turned out that it was not a watch, but a chain, that the prisoner stole, and that the bill of the Grand Jury was therefore erroneous. Mr. Bedford moved that the jury be directed to find the prisoner not guilty, inasmuch as the proof was at variance with the indictment. The jury were so directed by the Recorder, and upon the rendition of their verdict, the prisoner was remanded until the Grand Jury find a correct bill, when he will be tried.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Meyer pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, in having forcibly entered a store, in company with Charles Mompert, (mentioned above,) whence a lot of property was carried away. State Prison, two years and six months.

Catharine Jordan pleaded guilty of stealing a silk dress, worth $40, from her mistress. Penitentiary, six months.

William Morgan, a lad 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing a small sum of money from a ship-mate, on board a vessel then lying in mid-stream, North River. Penitentiary three months.

John Smith pleaded guilty of a charge of stealing $60 worth of whips from a Mr. J. B. Hover, on the 12th inst. State Prison two years and six months.

Charles Rogers, indicted for burglary, in having entered a stable up-town, from which he stole a set of harness valued at $12, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. George Hall, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Robert Shaw, burglary.
The People vs. Michael O'Mahoney, burglary.
The People vs. John Brown, forgery.
The People vs. George Keirnan, grand larceny.
The People vs. Louis Reigel, grand larceny.
The People vs. Arnold De Nobis, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Wilson, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Frame, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Madden, grand larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

At Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were 52 cases on the calendar—charges of pettit larceny, 26; of cruelty to animals, 3; of assault and battery, 17; of embezzlement, 2: of misdemeanor, 2, and of indecent assault, 2. The session was rather an uninteresting one for those in search of novelties in crime or oddities in individuals. Each day affords at least one or two evidences of the carelessness of the clerks of the Police Court in the drawing out of imperfect or incorrect complaints, and of the negligence of Justices who sign them. It is too bad that day after day well-known scoundrels sneak out of Court, their tongues in their cheek at justice so blindly administered in the Police Courts in this particular.

A DOUBLE-SHOTTED CHARGE.

John Roberts was charged by Hugh McKinlay with stealing from the drawer at his store, corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, its contents—in all, $26 35. Complainant saw him at it, and before he could effect his escape, secured him and handed him to an officer. He was found guilty. The officer who made the arrest and searched the prisoner, found in his possession a number of skeleton keys and a jimmy. It was after dark, therefore the prisoner was indicted on the second charge—that of being found at night having burglar's implements in his possession. On this charge he was also found guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for each offence for six months, and to pay a fine of $100—the latter sentence to commence at the expiration of the former.

TWO GOURMAND THIEVES CHECKMATED.

JAMES BAZWELL went into the saloon of JOSEPH L. GREELY, No. 15 Greenwich-avenue, and ate 40 cents worth. He presented a 15 cent check to the cashier, but that gentleman had already measured his customer, and knew where to find the missing check. He was searched and it was found upon him. He was given in charge to an officer. Justice Dowling warned him and suspended judgment.

John McManus went into the St. Charles Hotel, ordered his supper, ate heartily, and then coolly told the cashier that he had no money. As he had played the game before he was given in custody. He said that he resided close by the hotel, and that he promised to go home for the money and bring it to them. He was intoxicated at the time. The Court ordered him to pay $25, that the appetite of justice might be appeased thereby.

JUSTICE WORSE THAN BLIND.

John J. Mullin, whose face was quite familiar to the Court, was unwillingly allowed to go loose once more, the complaint against him, and signed by Justice Hogan, being quite defective. The defendant, when asked who committed him, said it was the Interpreter of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Bischofski was fined $10 for driving a horse with galled shoulders. The collar was chafing the sores badly. McMenemy, charged with indecent assault, and found guilty of common assault, on the person of a young girl named Mary Hughes, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. In this case the witness and complainant had clearly been tampered with, as her statement on the stand varied materially with the charge in the affidavit. Hence the light punishment.

Anne Collins was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing a ring and a coat from Hugh McGrath, her companion of a night. Hugh was so ugly that there was a prevailing regret that he was not sent up also, and a general relief when he went out of Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81.R..	111⅞	210	Pacific Mail	141
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111¾	100	do	141⅛
18,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s. C.		100	do.....s30	141
	'62	114⅜	200	N. Y. Cen	107½
11,000	do	114⅜	600	do	107½
4,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		400	do	107⅜
	'64	109⅞	200	do	107⅜
1,500	U. S. 5-20s. C.,		1000	do	107⅜
	'65, New Issue..	108⅛	100	do.....s60	107⅜
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99⅜	100	do	107⅜
8,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan	R [illegible]	50	do.....2d call	107⅜
			100	do	107⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c..	66⅜	100	do	107⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s....new	65½	1700	Erie Railroad	67⅞
1,000	do.....2d call	65⅛	100	do.....b3	67⅞
2,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	54½	100	do.....2d call	68⅛
18,000	do	54	500	do.....s30	68
10,000	Missouri 6s	104	600	do.....c	68⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J.		100	do.....s30	68⅜
	Issue	79¼	10	Panama R.	310
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	M. S. & N. I.....s10	79⅞
	Pacific R....b3	104⅛	200	do.....b30	80
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	3000	do	80
80,000	do	27⅛	1400	Chi. & N. W.	43⅛
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	93½	400	do.....s10	43⅜
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98	200	do.....b30	43⅜
1,000	Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st	92	1000	do.....s10	43⅜
6,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	82⅞	400	do	43⅜
2,000	Chic. & N. W.1st	85	500	do.....2d call	43⅜
3,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	102	200	do.....s60	43⅜
4,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	97	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
5,000	Morris & Es.1st M	99	800	do	68⅜
10,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	100⅝	500	do.....s10	68⅜
7,000	Tol.&Wab. 2d M	81	100	do.....b30	68⅝
10	St. Nicholas Bank..	104	100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅜
24	Penn. Coal	175	100	do	102⅜
100	Bos. Water P.	19	100	do	102⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	42⅜	500	do	102⅜
50	do	42⅜	50	do	103
100	do.....s60	42⅜	40	Chi., B. & Q.	125
100	do.....s10	42⅜	200	Mil. & St.P.	44
53	do.....2d call	42⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅛
5	Adams Ex. Co.	65	100	do	64⅜
100	do	65⅜	100	do.....2d call	65
300	do	65⅜	300	do.....s60	65
100	do.....b30	65⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	46
400	do	65⅜	100	do	45⅜
100	do.....b30	65⅞	100	do	45⅜
100	do.....b30	65⅜	500	Tol., W. & W Pr.b30	68⅜
120	Wells Fargo Ex.	64	200	Pitts., F.W. & C.	103⅜
600	do	63⅜	100	do	103⅜
10	Amer. Ex.	65	100	do	102⅜
600	Reading R.	102⅜	500	do	103

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s,C. '62	114⅜	900	N.Y. Cen. R. R.	108⅛
19,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '64	109⅜	500	Erie R.	68½
4,050	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,C, '65	111⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
			600	Reading R.	102⅜
			200	do.....s30	102⅜
20,000	do	111	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	81⅜
17,000	do	110⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....10s	87
			10	Chi. & N. W.	43⅜
27,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R '67, New Is.	108⅜	200	do.....s3	44
			300	do	44
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	99⅜	200	do	43⅜
3,000	Missouri 6s	104	200	do.....b3	44
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pac.R.is.	104⅛	1000	do.....2d call	44
2,000	N. Car. 6s....x c.	54⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69
10,000	O. & M. C.	27½	400	do	68⅞
10,000	do	27⅜	10	do	68⅜
1,000	Erie 3d M.	99	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	129⅜
6,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	97	100	do.....s10	129½
20	West. U. Tel.....s3	42⅛	300	do.....2d call	129⅜
[illegible]	do	42⅜	1300	Chi. & R. I.	103
200	do.....b30	43	200	Mil. & St. Paul	44⅛
500	do	42⅜	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	65½
500	Mar Min Co.	10⅛	100	do	65⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	65	100	Tol., W. & W.	46
41	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	63⅛	400	P.,F.W.& C.	103⅛
100	Pacific Mail	142	100	do.....b30	103⅛
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	124

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛	100	West. U. Tel.	42⅜
100	do	64⅜	100	do.....b10	42⅜
100	do	64	100	Hud. R. R.	131
100	Quicksilver	26⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅜
200	Pacific Mail.....s60	140⅛	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅜
100	do.....s60	140⅜	200	do.....b3	102⅜
100	do.....s60	140⅜	300	do	102⅜
100	do	141	700	do.....s3	102⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	107⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	128⅜
600	do.....b3	107⅜	100	do	128⅜
500	do.....c	107⅜	200	Chic. & N.W.	43⅛
500	do	107⅜	300	do	43⅜
1300	Erie R.	67⅜	100	do.....b15	43⅜
200	do.....b10	67⅜	100	do.....b3	43⅜
100	do.....c	67⅜	1800	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	68⅜
300	do.....b5	67⅜	200	do.....b3	68⅜
200	do	67⅜	200	do.....s30	68⅜
1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜	200	do.....c	68⅜
600	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜	200	do.....s30	68⅜
100	do	79⅜	100	do	68⅜
100	do.....s15	79⅜	500	P., F. W. & C.	103⅜
200	do.....c	79⅜	300	do	103
100	do.....b30	79⅜	300	do	102⅜
[illegible]	do.....s3	79⅜	300	do	102⅜

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Pac. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	Hudson R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	200	Reading R.	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
300	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
600	do	42⅜	400	Cleve. & To.	[illegible]
100	do.....b30	42	200	do	130
100	do.....s10	42⅜	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	103
100	Mil. & St. P. P.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
600	do	65	100	do.....b15	103⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	107⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	44
100	do	108	100	C. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
300	do	108	100	P., F. W. & C.	103⅜

TUESDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room ruled pretty steady to-day at 144⅜@⅜ ℘ cent., the same as yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges were more active for the *Persia* to-morrow than for last Saturday's mail. The offerings of short-sight bills against United States 5-20s were not so free, and the standard regular or sixty-day drawers were able to sell at 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. to a liberal amount. The Public Funds were dull in respect to the extent of business done, but the prices were well supported on nearly all descriptions. While the rates for Money to the Brokers, as the rule of the Street have advanced on general collateral to 6@7 ℘ cent., the great dealers in the Public Funds are still supplied at 5@6 ℘ cent., and even in some instances as cheap as 4 ℘ cent. where balances are voluntarily left with them. The advance in Money has brought out a free supply, as well on the Railways as on United States Stocks, and the most having been made out of the upward change in rates by the bearish interest on the Stock Exchange last night and this forenoon, the whole market began to show recovery before 1 o'clock, and later in the afternoon was decidedly buoyant. At the very close the demand continued to show much strength, and the quotations at 5 o'clock, as compared with Monday night, were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅛	N. West Pref.	68⅝	69⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	102⅜	103⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅛	103⅜
N. Y. Central	107⅝	108⅛	W. U. Telegraph	42⅜	42⅜
Erie	68	68⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	19⅜	19
Hudson	131	131	St. Paul Pref.	65	65⅜
Reading	102⅛	102⅜	Pacific Mail	141	142⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅜	81	Toledo&Wabash	46⅜	46
Pittsburgh	86⅜	86⅜	American Gold	144⅜	144⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜
Norwest	43⅜	44			

After the depression of last night and this morning in Erie shares, the boldest attack on prices was made in Rock Island, Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne. The recovery, however, was almost as sudden and rapid as the decline. This afternoon the second week's September traffic on Rock Island and Michigan Southern was reported—$26,000 to $30,000 on Rock Island and $21,000 on Southern—which imparted additional strength to the market. It is also understood that the New-York Central is making large gains this month on a very heavy business last September, and this stock shows unusual strength. The Northwest Stocks also recovered from the pressure to sell them down last night. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail recovered 3 ℘ cent. from the lowest sales, and there was more than the ordinary amount of business done in the stock.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ℘ cent., 1868	141	Or'n W. L. ½ yr. 1881	109⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup, 1868	141	5 ℘ ct. reg. 1871	116⅛
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	111⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1871	118⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅜	End. coupons, 1871	116⅛
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅜	5 ℘ cent. reg. 1874	106⅜
5-20 cou., small	114⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅜	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108	7 3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois war loan	101
N.Y. 6 ℘ c.B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n	98
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	66
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	Tennessee new bds	65⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	Georgia 6s	79
Illinois Canal Bds.1860	100⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
Illinois reg. 1860	100⅛	North Carolina 6s	65
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	54
Ill. 6s cou. '79 aft. 1862	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri H. & St.Jo. is.	79
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	118⅛	Market	113
Union	119	Nassau	108
America	141	Shoe and Leather	111⅛
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	121
State of New-York	110	Continental	106
Commerce	117⅜	St. Nicholas	104
American Exchange	118	Marine	140
Bank of North Am'a	108	Importers' & Trad's	117
Hanover	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts	105
Irving	106⅛	Central National	107⅛
Metropolitan	134⅛	Fourth National	108⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Chi. & N.W. Int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	82⅛
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	98	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90⅛	Lack. & West. Bonds	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
Buff.,N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
Hud. R. 7s.2d M...s.f.'85	105⅛	Tol. & W 2d M.	80⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	73⅛
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s.'82	113	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	101
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ℘ c.1st M.	111⅛	Chi. & R.I. 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	90⅛
Mich.S.& N.I.S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102⅛
Pacific R.7s.guar.by Mo	104	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	116	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	80	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	58

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $609,000; receipts for gold notes, $317,000; total receipts, $2,436,757 17; total payments, $595,185 93; balance, $122,626,911 58.

The Sub-Treasury balances have been running up, temporarily, since yesterday week from various causes. First, the Gold Customs are large, and part of these have been sold for Currency; secondly, a number of transfers have been made from New-York to Washington, and from some of the interior National Banks, (the latter coming out of their New-York corresponding Banks;) and lastly, the report is current that the great dealers in the Public funds have recently purchased from the Treasury several millions of 5-20s of 1865-67, as well May and November as January and July.

The failure yesterday in Liverpool of the American firm of MESSRS. JAMES HEWITT & Co., (chiefly in cotton,) occasions surprise and regret to their friends on this side. It comes down, of course, upon the branch houses in this City and New-Orleans; but we learn that no large amount of bills is, at present, running against either. Of the extent of the involvements on the other side, we are not yet apprised. The senior of the firm, an extensive Louisiana planter before the war, is now at New-Orleans.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,378,820.

Stock of Foreign Goods in Bond.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Specifications of the Stock of Foreign Goods, Wares and Merchandise of all Descriptions remaining in Bonded Warehouses in New-York Sept. 1, 1867.

	Quantity.	Value.
Argols, or crude tartar, lbs.	224,246	$38,239
Brass, and manufactures of	....	727
Books, pamphlets, maps and engravings, and other publications	....	33,983
Chickory, ground or prepared, lbs.	108,267	3,707
Clothing	....	20,915
Cocoa, lbs.	349,862	47,186
Coffee, lbs.	31,421,999	3,291,646
Copper, and manufactures of	....	50,330
Cables, cordage and twines	....	106,861
Manufactures of Cotton—		
Bleached and unbleached, square yards	1,490,701	277,757
Printed, painted or colored, square yards	3,092,150	491,658
Jeans, denims, drillings, &c., square yards	46,914	2,459
Manufactures not specified	....	738,001
Drugs and dyes not specified	....	304,495
Earthen, stone and china ware	....	134,795
Fancy goods	....	165,068
Fish, dried, smoked, preserved or pickled	....	80,893
Flax, manufactures of, square yards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax, other manufactures of	....	[illegible]
Glass and manufactures of—		
Cylinder, crown or common window glass, lbs.	[illegible]	15,023
Cast polished plate glass, silvered, square feet	[illegible]	67,277
Manufactures of, not specified	....	12,175
Gums, lbs.	582,226	60,101
Hemp, unmanufactured, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, manufactures of	[illegible]	37,473
Hides and skins	[illegible]	375,[illegible]
Jute, Sisal, &c., unmanufactured, tons	[illegible]	30,310
Gunny cloth and gunny bags, or other manufactures used for bagging, lbs.	5,648,788	281,688
India rubber, unmanufactured	....	171,844
India rubber, manufactures of	....	8,733
Iron—band, hoop and scroll	....	[illegible]
Sheet iron, lbs.	12,694,305	448,500
Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds, lbs.	415,119	24,029
Manufactures not specified	....	13,087
Steel and manufactures of	....	[illegible]
Lead—pigs, bars and old, lbs.	[illegible]	207,844
Licorice paste, lbs.	1,114,118	146,030
Opium, lbs.	[illegible]	35,609
Paints—white and red lead, and litharge, lbs.	154,648	3,432
Whiting and Paris white, lbs.	[illegible]	1,720
All other paints and painters' colors	....	45,609
Printing paper	....	7,217
Other paper, and manufactures of	....	84,492
Precious stones	....	100
Perfumery	....	16,829
Rice, lbs.	2,322,163	80,740
Saltpetre, (nitrate of potash,) lbs.	1,745,362	98,683
Salt, lbs.	2,020,181	2,316
Silk—dress and piece goods, yards	....	328,562
Silk—manufactures not specified	....	207,420
Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate of, lbs.	967,051	29,830
Soda, caustic, lbs.	516,505	18,636
Soda ash, lbs.	1,212,301	88,372
Spices of all kinds, lbs.	3,919,768	72,241
Spirits and cordials—in casks, proof gallons	414,865	3,438,629*
Sugar—brown, lbs.	93,317,524	4,324,364
Molasses, gallons	2,120,344	540,143
Melado and syrup of sugar cane, lbs.	409,587	10,451
Sulphur or brimstone, crude or refined, tons	1,876	58,496
Tea, lbs.	13,957,627	3,908,016
Tin—in bars, blocks or pigs, cwt.	....	18,386
Tin—in plates, cwt.	....	98,365
Manufactures of	....	871
Tobacco—leaf, lbs.	443,695	104,530
Cigars, lbs.	79,095	82,331
Wine—in casks, galls.	1,069,882	547,682
Wine—in bottles, dozens	....	202,303
Wool—raw and fleece, lbs.	5,614,513	1,038,936
Woolen cloths and cassimeres, lbs.	1,053,179	1,480,785
Woolen shawls	....	119,432
Woolen blankets, lbs.	5,763	369
Woolen dress goods, yards	7,715,674	2,187,094
Woolen manufactured, not specified	....	725,272
Zinc—in blocks or pigs, lbs.	14,929	2,334
All articles not enumerated	....	914,878
Total in bond Sept. 1, 1867	....	$32,505,727

*Probably a blunder in the Custom-house record.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	30	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,308	Malt, bushels	1,800
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	1,118
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	400	Lard, pkgs	1,267
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	54,200	Whisky, bbls.	510
Rye, bushels	7,500	Petroleum, bbls.	6,151
Oats, bushels	[illegible]		

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $9 50@$9 62½ for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been steady and moderately inquired for.

CANDLES—Have been in demand and firmly held.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Java at 24½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo 17c.@19c.; Laguayra 17¼c.@18½c.; Rio 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 25,186 bags; sales 3,243 bags; stock of Rio here to-day, 77,278 bags, and of other kinds, 24,651 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	22,000
Philadelphia, bags	6,000
New-York, bags	77,278
Grand Total, bags	105,278

COTTON—Has been quite dull and heavy. The demand has been very moderate. Middling grades, 24½c.@26c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 850 bales against receipts of 1,462 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	2,623
Receipts last week	1,720
Receipts preceding week	4,120
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	7,523
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	438,985
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	687,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports week ending to-day	1,532
Exports since Sept. 1	2,551
Exports since Jan. 1	362,091
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,896
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,969,291
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,554,456
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	71,431

FISH—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which favored sellers decidedly. Extra State was particularly scarce, and much wanted. Sales of this description, for forward delivery, were made to the extent of 5,500 bbls., part deliverable in October, at $10 25 ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,300 bbls., all told, for immediate and forward delivery, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 40; very poor to good extra State at $9 80@$10 65; good to choice extra State at $10 65@$11 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 80 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 40
Extra State	9 80@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 85@16 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 75

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., at $9 75@$13 75 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in very moderate demand at from $5 50@$7 75 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 for City, $6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 200 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, partly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 60@$2 65; Amber Western (Winter) part at $2 40; No. 1 Spring, at $2 24@$2 25 to arrive, and $2 27½ here; No. 2 do., at $2 15@$2 22½, to arrive and here; White Genesee at $2 80; Amber State at $2 45@$2 50; White Southern at private terms; Amber do. part at $2 38, and White California at $2 62½@$2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels, at $1 22@$1 25 for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 23@$1 24½ for do. in store; $1 18@$1 22 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in much more demand to-day; sales 12,000 bushels, including State, at $1 50, and Western at $1 40@$1 45 ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive here; 3,500 bushels California were sold at $1 30 ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of Monday says: "The Barley of this State is late in coming forward; all that has been shipped—about 10,000 bushels—has been received and sold here. In Canada West Barley we notice the receipt here of about 7,000 bushels from Toronto at Oswego, and where it is reported to have been held at $1 50 ℘ bushel. At Toronto receipts have become more liberal; on the 11th and 12th about 16,000 bushels sold in the street at 68c.@73c., which is a decline of 2c.@3c., the advance in gold on this side depressing prices; for car-loads, 70c. was offered and 74c. asked. At Chicago receipts continue to be free; from the opening of the season to the 12th, 535,000 bushels have been received; the shipments are 343,000 bushels. On the 12th, at Chicago, the sales were 54,000 bushels No. 2, at $1 10@$1 12½, closing at $1 10. The receipts of new-crop Barley at Chicago to Sept. 12, 1866, were 100,000 bushels; for the year, 1,800,000 bushels. Freights were engaged on the 12th for further cargoes from Chicago at 8½c. to Buffalo and 14c. to Oswego. In Barley we have had in Albany an active trade, principally in Illinois No. 2, which has been readily taken at our quotations, $1 45@$1 52½, the inside figure covering the sales made on Monday, and the more recent sales, but for later delivery, and the outside quotations of $1 50@$1 52½ covering lots nearer to hand. The sales of Illinois are 90,000 bushels (50,000 bushels of which were taken early in the week at $1 45,) including 20,000 bushels taken to-day at $1 45; 12,000 bushels at $1 50, and 2,000 bushels at $1 52½, closing buoyant and in good demand. The sales of State cover 7,100 bushels, two and four rowed, at $1 25 for ordinary, and $1 45@$1 50 for good, and 700 bushels Toledo four-rowed at $1 45. In the sales to-day were 1,500 bushels two and four-rowed State at $1 50. The whole sales of the week are for malting here. Barley Malt has attracted more attention; 4,500 bushels changed hands, chiefly at $1 60 ℘ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered, and have been in less request at reduced prices. We quote now Western at 68c.@69c., chiefly at 68c. ℘ bushel; sales 81,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 16, 1867: Charles Moore, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Wayne, Oswego, Wheat; [illegible]; Gary Hart, Oswego, Wheat; Gen. Grant, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; H. S. Armstrong, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Ovid Plumb, Buffalo, Wheat; W. C. Rogers, Buffalo, Wheat; [illegible] J. Campbell, Jr., Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. R. Pritchard, Buffalo, oats, &c.; [illegible] Cady, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Dr. W. F. Hilton, Buffalo, corn; [illegible]; Cahawba, Buffalo, corn; Montezuma, Rochester, flour, &c.; American Eagle, Buffalo, [illegible]; Jennie A. Allen, Buffalo, [illegible]; H. Gardinier, Buffalo, malt, &c.; [illegible], Buffalo, corn; D. H. Austin, Buffalo, rye; Everett, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Calumanchus, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. James, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Resolute, Oswego, wheat, flour; Nellie, Curtis, Buffalo, corn; A. H. Conrad, Buffalo, oats; Hiram Griffen, Buffalo, corn, malt; W. H. Hallenbeck, Buffalo, corn; Frank Lahy, Palmyra, malt, wheat, &c.; O. L. French, Oswego, wheat; F. Robinson, Oswego, wheat, corn; W. S. Gardiner, Oswego, corn, &c.; Jas. McGraw, Jr., Buffalo, corn; S. W. Williamson, Buffalo, wheat; C. Donnelly, Buffalo, oats; Capt. P. Hammond, Buffalo, corn; Robt. Stockdale, Buffalo, corn; W. B. Craig, Oswego, wheat; C. E. Roberts, Buffalo, corn; Pilot, Oswego, corn; R. S. Kissam, Buffalo, wheat."

In the semi-monthly circular of this date, issued for the steamer *Persia*, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. remark that: "The closing of the cereal year brings our export tables (with that of several corresponding ones) to Sept. 1, and serves to give some idea of the extent of our foreign shipments of Breadstuffs. The Wheat of the last two years having been injured materially, gave short supplies, and occasioned most of the time extreme high prices and great fluctuations, giving but little for export from the Atlantic seaboard. California having had an abundant crop has been enabled to supply in a measure our deficiency in English shipments, as well as having furnished this market with Flour and Wheat to an extent that has served to prevent what would otherwise have been excessive rates. A month or two since our present crop of Wheat was supposed to be such as to give a large surplus for export at moderately low prices, but it is now ascertained that, although the quality is uncommonly good, yet the yield is much less than usual. The trade of the fortnight in Flour has been more active at fair prices, with moderate supplies. The rates are, as yet, too high to fill foreign orders. Wheat comes to the seaboard very slowly, and finds ready buyers for City use and export, at rates that cannot probably be sustained with more liberal receipts. California White continues in request. Barley is nominal. Oats are lower and in demand. The Corn crop does not look well for a large yield, and speculation with a good home trade, has given an upward tendency to the market. Prices fluctuate with the belief in the extent of the deficiency, but the demand is good for both home use and export. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 2,446 bbls. Flour, 46,359 bushels Wheat, 171,066 bushels Corn, 17,478 bushels Barley. To South America, 3,282 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Rye Flour. To the Continent, 750 bbls. Flour, 4,865 bushels Wheat. To all other ports, 14,460 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,288 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,685 bushels Corn—making a total to all ports of 20,938 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,288 bbls. Corn Meal, 51,224 bushels Wheat, 177,621 bushels Corn, 17,478 bushels Barley."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland year ending Sept. 1, 1867.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York	98,862	528,294	9,002,555
New-Orleans	740	....	....
Philadelphia	....	3,365	641,093
Baltimore	....	....	707,620
Boston	6,960	....	300
California	54,720	5,466,300	....
Other ports	19,608	16,332	38,940
Year ending Sept. 1,			
1867	179,990	6,014,271	10,410,208
1866	147,863	1,821,210	10,908,358
1865	170,109	2,989,740	1,293,404
1864	1,261,804	16,852,523	717,434
1863	1,479,412	26,367,129	10,594,856
1862	2,672,515	25,754,709	14,084,158
1861	2,563,661	25,553,979	11,705,034
1860	717,156	4,038,714	2,221,857
1859	106,457	439,010	342,013
1858	1,235,130	5,555,643	5,317,802
Total for 10 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From N.-York to Sept. 13, 1867	2,446	46,359	171,066
From Boston to Sept. 13, 1867	2,433	....	....

To the Continent from New-York and Other Ports.

Year ending Sept. 1.	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
1867	4,294	166,660	79,417	10,360
1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,603
1865	28,261	97,629	112,315	11,485
1864	160,631	18,965	333,619	16,369
1863	213,579	435,205	2,343,314	68,957
1862	416,073	1,612,926	7,617,472	222,074
1861	142,129	347,258	3,459,496	101,145
1860	49,243	....	178,031	19,353
1859	51,388	....	57,845	25,519
1858	203,180	18,100	390,428	16,848
Total 10 yrs.	1,518,462	2,925,720	14,633,248	630,918

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, via St. Lawrence.

Year ending Sept. 1.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Peas.	Bush. Oats.
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,436,679	1,393,240	310,439
1866	27,150	45,360	1,427,474	1,188,061	2,603,326
1865	[illegible]	1,209,064	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400

From the United States to all Ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1867.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. R. flour.	Bbls. C. meal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	[illegible]	12,184	149,543	466,168	9,327,392
Other Ports	729,573	3,432	101,471	6,301,977	1,549,978
Total	[illegible]	15,616	251,014	6,768,145	10,877,330
	Bush. Rye.	Bush. Oats.	Bush. Barley.	Bush. Peas.	
New-York	206,080	389,558	2,087,617	664,492	
Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	249,518	
Total	[illegible]	1,463,495	[illegible]	914,000	

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 55c.@80c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and steady, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 50 for common and $1 85 for lump ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 54c.@56c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62½c. ℘ gallon; do. in bond, 52c.@52½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 12½; Resin at $4@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 12½; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16.—*Sperm*—The market since our last has been very active, and the price for prime oil advanced 10c. ℘ gallon. The transactions are as follows: 1,800 bbls., in parcels, at $2; 250 do. do., at $2 05; 1,200 do. do., at $2 10 ℘ gallon, and 100 do. on private terms; 600 bbls. for manufacture, and the balance for export. In New-York 420 bbls. sold for manufacture at $2 05 ℘ gallon. *Whale*—Has been in good demand and the transactions reach 4,800 bbls.; 330 bbls. Humpback, at 68c.; 3,300 do. California Coast and dark Northern, at 70c.; 1,200 do. do. Northern, at 75c. ℘ gallon. All for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 16, 1867	[illegible]	75,181	733,544
Same time last year	27,351	56,918	626,994
Exports for the week ending Sept. 16, 1867	1,303	....	12,661
Previously	14,443	15,855	417,896
From Jan. 1 to date	15,746	15,855	430,557
Same time last year	[illegible]	970	[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 28c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 87,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7¾c.; 5,000 do., 56x60, 8c., heavy; 4,000 do., 60x64, 8¼c., heavy; 8,500 do., 64x64, private terms; 8,000 do., 64x64, 8¼c., common; 10,000 do., 64x64, 9c., extra; 20,600 do., 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 12½@$24 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 31¼ cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime, and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14½c.@17½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon has been less active; sales [illegible] ice-cured Short Rib and Long Clear on private terms. Lard has been in moderate request, and heavy sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14¼c., the latter an extreme price, for small lots; also choice Refined at 15c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$20 for extra poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 162 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter has been in moderate request at [illegible] poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@15c., as to quality, ℘ lb. We quote:

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible] steady [illegible] Carolina, $11 50@$12 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request and held firmly.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at about previous nominal rates.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in at unaltered quotations.

SUGARS—[illegible] reported of 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@12¾c., and 128 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14½@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c. [illegible] ℘ lb.

TEAS—Inactive at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 170 bbls., in bond, at 31¼c.@32c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active to-day, though the high rates asked by shipowners have tended to check export movements, especially in the produce line. The scarcity of low grades of Flour, and shipping lots of Wheat, particularly sound Spring, impeded shipments. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7¼d.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5½d., ℘ bushel; 100 tons Tallow at 28s. ℘ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 5½d.; 22,500 bushels do., by steamer, deliverable at the option of the shipper, within 15 days, at 7d. ℘ bushel; 150 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp, a vessel with Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bremen, 15,000 bushels Rye, at 7d. ℘ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate Sept. 17.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Lexington-av.—House and lot northeast corner 40th-st.; lot 19.2x85; house 50 ... $30,000

House and lot northwest corner 40th-st.; lot 25.5x75; house 50 ... $30,000

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Houses and lots Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st., being the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., 50 feet on Grand and 96 feet on Greene ... $79,500

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced cooks, laundresses, first-class waitresses, housemaids, experienced nurses, seamstresses who cut, fit and operate; also good plain cooks and general houseworkers. These servants are of a superior class, and have the most unexceptionable references from the first families in Brooklyn, where they have served. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, and first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker and has no objection to assist with the washing; a private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 326 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, large boarding-house or private family; the lady has had long experience in the business; is an industrious woman and a good manager, and speaks French and German. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 482 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; competent in all its branches; first-class cook; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 103 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of references if required. Call for two days at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st and Av. A, fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress who thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 21 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged French woman, for one or two single gentlemen; she would undertake the general work of the house and take care of their linen; she can furnish best City reference. Address A. S., 387 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTable German girls, Protestants; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or sewing. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., through the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as seamstress and to assist with children or chamberwork; owns a sewing machine. Apply to her present employer, No. 51 East 28th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, such as house cleaning; is a first-rate cleaner; also a good washer and ironer; also a good hand around the house until they get in help. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st., near 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; baking and pastry and all kinds of family cooking, game and soups and making ice cream and butter; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st.; good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing and see to growing children; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and operating on Wheeler and Wilson's machine thoroughly. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 444 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her residence, No. 346 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or first-class waitress; the very best of references given; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 212 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls, one to do fine washing and ironing and assist with the chamberwork; the other, waiting, or is willing to do plain sewing or chamberwork; have got the best of City reference. No. 413 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its different branches; has lived in the best of families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; will be found willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 204 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 139 West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKRAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants, City and country, of all nations; excellent and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress, in a good private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; could do the work and take care of the upper part of a house; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 80 West 26th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; is good cook and an excellent baker; understands cooking thoroughly; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to engage with a few families by the day or week. Apply, by note or otherwise, at No. 109 45th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble [illegible] as housekeeper; fully competent to fill either position. Address, for two days, [illegible], Station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' reference from her last place. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to wait on a lady and sew, or [illegible] Call at No. 128 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; is willing to do chamberwork if required. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as first-class cook in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 Charlton-st., side door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing [illegible]; good City reference. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands [illegible] for two days at No. 640 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one as first-class cook, and the other as laundress; they have good City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as a good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible], between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion in a fancy-store to learn the business, or as saleswoman. Address, for two days, E. M., Station E Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at 106 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or cook and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 East 26th-st., third floor front, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 340 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain seamstress; would go out by the day or week; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one to do housework, the other chamberwork and take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 392 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAker, work by the day or week; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as lady's maid, or to assist with the children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 118 East 21st-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 4 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., situations for Protestant and Catholic cooks, and girls for all kinds of family work.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly; first-class recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, or as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 143 East 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 288 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls in one house—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 344 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITRESS who fully understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 125 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as chambermaid or waitress; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 170 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer; two years' reference. Call at No. 249 West 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation as housekeeper or governess; references exchanged. Apply at 7 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 392 7th-av., fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman in a private family as cook; has good reference. Apply at No. 210 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING WANTED FOR A FIRST-class competent laundress; does fluting and all kinds of family clothes in the neatest manner; also lace curtains equal to new on reasonable terms. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for Mrs. CAIN.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands it thoroughly; first-class fluter; no objection to go out by the day. Mrs. COWAN, No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A YOUNG SCOTCHWOMAN DESIRES to travel with a family to Europe, as maid or to take care of grown children; or will engage as dressmaker and seamstress in a gentleman's family. Can be seen until suited, at No. 115 West 15th-st., 2d floor, front.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining an engagement as useful companion to a lady, or governess to young children. Address Miss H. A. CLARKE, No. 260 West 11th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, will go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day or week; understands Wheeler or Wilson's machine; can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address No. 223 East 29th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND parlormaid wishes a situation in a private family; would do the fine washing; three years' reference given. Call at No. 108 West 38th-st.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 6th-av., corner of 25th-st. Families supplied immediately with first-class servants.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORed servants at SIMMS' Employment Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, &c., constantly on hand; also the best of waiters and coachmen ready for you.

SELECT SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., for all capacities, City and country, Protestant and Catholic, with good recommendations, at the large, first-class Servants' Institute, No. 51 6th-av.; wages according to ability.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF GETTING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 38 East 23d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate to suit.

AT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 354 6th-av., below 23d-st., wanted situations for first-class German and Irish Protestant girls; City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced first-class man, (English,) married; no encumbrance; City reference. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 247 Times Office, or at Mr. McNicols', No. 29 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; is married; can give the very best kind of reference and has no objection to the country. Address H. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; will be found an excellent servant. Address WAITER, No. 460 6th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st., in the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT Waiterman, who understands the care of silver, and every branch of his business, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 604 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City reference from last employers for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days, T. P., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City references. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man lately arrived from [illegible]; would make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 167 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man lately landed, as groom in a gentleman's place; can drive if required; moderate wages will be accepted. Address [illegible], Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; best of references given. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom; understands his business in all its branches and has perfect knowledge of the medical treatment of horses. Call or address [illegible], No. 125 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS a professional grape-grower; also, the care of greenhouse department, forcing fruit and vegetables; understands the care of all domestic cattle; is willing to assist in every useful department; reliable reference given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 318 East 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or apply by note to J. NELSON, [illegible], New-York City.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITERMAN, a situation in a private family, City or country; has long and satisfactory City reference; can take full charge of a dining-room and keep silver in the best of order; would take a place as valet; is a Protestant. Address for three days, F. R., No. 44 4th-av., in tailor-store, opposite Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER of long experience in the country; is sober and trustworthy, and fully qualified in the various branches, and can be recommended as such by his previous employers, and also his present. Address for four days, J. F., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; will be found honest, sober and industrious; is willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; has the best City reference for capabilities, &c. Address J. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom, or assist in the garden or make himself useful; can milk; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Gurty's Agency, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Scotchman with a small family as farmer or gardener; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 770 Broadway to-day, or address GARDENER, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS butler in a private family, by a very active, steady young man; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITER, at Lesser & Sharp's House Furnishing Store, No. 190 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of valuable horses, by an American single man, sober, industrious and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address his present employer, at Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at private stable No. 3 East 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITuation as waiter; has had long experience as butler in Europe and this country; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. D., at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; the wife as house servant; both understand their business. Refer to E. H. Thompson, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Trainor's No. 744 Broadway, or address note to J. MC, at the above number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place, including farm, &c.; good City reference. Address, S. M. D., Box No. 207 Times Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cashier in a restaurant, by a steady, sober man; best of City references. Address GEORGE, No. 220 West 11th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man, a situation as coachman; has three years' reference from his last place. Address F. L. P., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom or to take care of a gentleman's road team. Address J. J., 213 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or waiter; very satisfactory references can be had at No. 128 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE GERman man, a situation as coachman and gardener. Address HENRY W., or apply at No. 153 Chrystie-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN from London, an engagement as cashier or bookkeeper in a mercantile office; is a good penman and correspondent, and well experienced. Address E., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, with the best of references, as collector or general agent. Address AGENT, Box 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOOKKEEPER competent and experienced; references. Address F. A. M., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK or light porter by a single man; good City references. Call or address M. C. GAILLARD, 91 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN OF good address to canvas New-York and Brooklyn for steel engravings and chromos. Active men can make from $20 to $40 per week. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 287 Hudson-st.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N.Y., good weavers to operate "Crompton's broad Fancy Cassimere Loom." Apply at the mill at Leeds, N. Y., or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SOBER, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIous man, who has a large acquaintance with the carpenters and builders of the City; his remuneration will depend upon his ability. Address Box No. 38 Station F.

WANTED—A NEAT, CHEERFUL AND CAPAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. None other need apply this morning at No. 45 East 20th-st., with references.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A FIRST-class life insurance company; gentlemen in good standing of good address, will be liberally paid. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 511 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; one who understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 124 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO BASTE and finish off fine work for a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call on Miss WARD, No. 189 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; ONE who understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 29 West 20th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

KEEP COPIES OF ALL YOUR LETTERS in the PENN. LETTER BOOK. No copying press or water needed. This valuable invention saves labor, time and money; and is not for a day only, but for all time. Local and general agents wanted. Address Penn. Manufacturing Works, No. 702 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., box No. 217.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 59 East 28th-st. Wanted, a first-class cook; wages, $20; also, man waiter. Public patronage solicited.

MILLINERY.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY'S
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
will open Sept. 18 and 19 with an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND FANCY GOODS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
Next door to Ball, Black & Co.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

THREE OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FASHION JOURNALS IN THE WORLD.—LE BON-TON, LE PETIT MESSAGER and DIE MODENWELT. Sold by all newsdealers and S. T. TAYLOR, the importer, No. 349 Canal-st., New-York. A specimen copy of the three posted for $1.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th-st., will have their opening of Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

J. H. OWENS, NO. 1 DIVISION-ST. AND Catharine-st., will open a full line of Fall pattern bonnets and jockeys on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 18 and 19.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 36 University-place, will open Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest Paris styles on Wednesday next, Sept. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SCALES! SCALES! SCALES!

You will find just the scales you wish for at JONES' Scale Works, No. 27 Park-row.

THE NEW-YORK BUILDING BLOCK COMPANY, No. 24 Vesey-st., desire to inform parties contemplating building that they are now prepared to execute orders, having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing, and thus been enabled to acquire a stock ahead. The public are invited to inspect specimens at our office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 66 John-st., New-York.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 30 PER cent. at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st.; entrance No. 87 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at the 5 o'clock train from New-Haven, a POCKETBOOK containing about $8 and a diamond pin. The finder will bring the property to the office of Messrs. [illegible] & PARSONS, No. 61 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THE 9TH INST., IN BLEECKER, between Barrow and Perry sts., a GOLD BRACELET, marked "F. K. [illegible]." A suitable reward will be given if returned to No. 35 Perry-st.

LOST—BOOK NO. 17,242 OF THE EAST RIVER Savings Bank; the finder will leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Legouvé's tragedy, MEDEA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmonds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, KING LEAR. Edwin Forrest as Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING, at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE.
corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Mme. Celestine, THE LADY ROPE-WALKER.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are engaged in negotiating a commercial treaty which will relieve trade between Germany and Austria from many restrictions.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, will visit Rostadt during the present week, on invitation of the Grand Duke of Baden, who has requested his Majesty to hold there a review of the military forces of the Grand Duchy.

A resident of Belfast, Ireland, who was supposed to have been a secret director of the Fenian organization in that section of Ireland, died recently and was buried yesterday. His remains were followed to the grave by over eight thousand people, who made the funeral the occasion of an extensive and significant demonstration.

Col. KELLY, known to be one of the leaders of the late Fenian outbreak, was yesterday arrested in Manchester and fully identified. He was at once sent to Dublin for trial.

An informal meeting of the delegates to the Pan-Anglican Synod was held at Lambeth yesterday. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont; Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, and many Episcopal clergymen from the United States were present.

The steam frigate *Minnesota*, of the United States Practice Squadron, arrived yesterday at Lisbon.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday when it was agreed to hold three sessions daily hereafter, viz., at 9 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the reports of the Committees on Finances and Canals. A discussion arose on the proposition to place language in the Constitution to definitely dispose of the surplus revenues of the canals after paying the canal debt for the improvement of the canals. The debate was generally participated in, and lasted until the hour for taking a recess arrived. At the afternoon session Mr. GERRY offered a series of resolutions calling upon the Boards of Police and Excise Commissioners for detailed statements regarding the organization and working of their several Boards. The resolutions were laid on the table. The debate on finance and canals was resumed, but on a motion to report progress it was found that there was not a quorum present and the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock. The debate was continued at the evening session, but no definite result reached when the Convention adjourned.

The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery took place yesterday on that famous battle-field. President JOHNSON, his Cabinet, several foreign Ministers, and numerous Governors of States, with their staff officers, were present to do honor to the occasion. Notwithstanding the drenching rain, upward of ten thousand persons, among whom were many ladies, assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the national monument. The procession of military companies and civilians was formed at Keedysville and marched to the cemetery, when the previously arranged programme was carried out. Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, presided, and Ex-Gov. BRADFORD was the orator of the occasion. An original poem, by CLARENCE F. BUHLER, of New-York, was read, after which the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies. Speeches were subsequently made by the President, Govs. GEARY, FENTON and others, after which the assemblage dispersed.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention assembled at Worcester yesterday, the attendance not being very large. Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Boston, was chosen President, and on taking his seat addressed the Convention, declaring that no man who is not pledged to prohibition can occupy the Gubernatorial seat. Hon. HENRY WILSON also made a speech in favor of prohibition, stating that the idea of granting licenses to sell liquor filled him with horror. Numerous other gentlemen made brief addresses, and a series of prohibitory resolutions were adopted.

Our Havana correspondence is dated Sept. 12. The news on the island was unimportant. The intelligence of the outbreak in Spain had caused great excitement, and much sympathy was expressed for the insurgents. Advices from Martinique and Hayti had been received, but embodied no news of moment.

Advices from Vera Cruz to Sept. 4 have been received *via* Havana. Our correspondent's letter gives details concerning the approaching trial of SANTA ANNA and the condition of commerce.

LOCAL.

The investigation of the cause of the death of DORA HAUSMAN, HENRY HAUSMAN, EDWARD BRADY and JACOB MADDEN, the victims of the recent boiler explosion in Twenty-eighth-street, was commenced at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house by Coroner WILDEY at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Many witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to Friday.

What is reported as Asiatic cholera broke out on board the steamer *Minnesota*, which arrived at this port on Monday night. The disease made its appearance on the third day out from Queenstown, and during the voyage sixteen persons died, eleven of whom were steerage passengers, (mostly Irish,) and the remainder firemen. There are only six cases at present on board the vessel at Quarantine.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were 52 cases on the Calendar. Charges of petty larceny, 26; of cruelty to animals, 3; of assault and battery, 17; of embezzlement, 2; of misdemeanor, 4, and of [illegible]. Very few of the cases were of more than ordinary interest.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, ten cases were disposed of before Recorder HACKETT. Of the prisoners, seven were sentenced, three acquitted, and two remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The regatta of the Neptune Yacht Club, of Jersey City, came off yesterday. The [illegible] won the first class prize, the *Beauty* the second class, and the *Comet* the third class.

The steamship *Japan*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run between China and California, was launched from Mr. STEERS' yard, at Greenpoint, yesterday.

We are indebted to Purser THOMAS MCMANUS, of the steamship *Raleigh*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana newspapers and correspondence.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, Dr. CRANE in the chair. Only one license was revoked for violation of the law.

A Home for Workingwomen will be opened on the 1st of October, at No. 54 Elizabeth-street. It will accommodate about 500 persons.

A more active inquiry prevailed yesterday for flour and wheat at firmer prices. Corn was also in fair demand and dearer. Oats and Pork were lower and less freely dealt in. Lard, Tallow, Cotton and Petroleum were heavy. Groceries were less buoyant. The freight market was rather more active.

The Antietam Dedication.

We devote a large part of our space to-day to the report of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Antietam Cemetery. The occasion, so deeply interesting in itself, was rendered additionally impressive by the presence of the members of the Government, of many of the State Executives, of thousands of spectators from all parts of the country, and of the representatives of foreign Powers.

It is seemly that we should thus honor the nation's dead. A sentiment which is very deep in the human breast, and which made itself felt even before the revelation of immortality had opened up new vistas beyond the bourn of the grave, has always prompted mankind to consider a reverential regard for the dead as a pious duty. But there is something peculiarly touching in the burial-place of those slain in battle for their country. It is meet, therefore, that we should garner their ashes with care; that we should beautify their resting-places and set up the monumental stone to perpetuate their names. This duty has been well heeded; and the soldier-cemeteries that dot the country upon all the great battle-fields from Pennsylvania to the Gulf are a very beautiful evidence of the thoughtfulness of the nation toward its dead. There they will forever remain, the most touching memorials of the war, whither living affection will go to pour out its tears and future generations to learn the inspiration of true patriotism.

Whatever historical associations cluster around the memorable battle, the slain of which are laid away in the cemetery by the Antietam, are recalled, by Gov. BRADFORD in his address. Indeed, if we were disposed to be critical, we might say that there is in it a perhaps unnecessary fullness in the historical recital of the action and its antecedents. These are matters in regard to which there are among historians great differences of opinion, and we do not know but that it would have been better if the Governor had limited himself to such general reflections as the occasion was calculated to call forth. The true spirit in which such ceremonies are to be regarded will forever remain embalmed in the almost inspired language used by Mr. LINCOLN in his remarks on the Gettysburg dedication. "In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Citizens' Association and the Street Commissioner.

The items of City expenditure which have been brought under the notice of the Street Commissioner by the Citizens' Association are not, in the aggregate, of such amount as would ordinarily challenge the attention of economists. And yet, if the Citizens' Association is established for any good and useful purpose whatever—its work begins in a careful examination of every portion of the departmental accounts. Business men—and most of the members of the Citizens' Association are business men—keep their most watchful eye upon the minor expenditures—the deceptive items which run imperceptibly into large aggregates when the yearly balance is cast up. The Street Commissioner has been challenged, not offensively, nor with any view of impugning his personal integrity, as to certain details of his accounts, which do not seem to accord with a rigid system of economy. On some of the points the Commissioner's reply is entirely clear. The abstract made from his accounts was not in all cases correct. And part of the criticism of the Citizens' Association thereby necessarily failed to carry weight. But in other particulars the inquest into the system practiced in the Department shows that the Commissioner holds his position subject to legislative action by the Common Council, which is not favorable to economy or honest administration.

In the letter of the Citizens' Association which we published yesterday, and which fairly and candidly criticises Mr. MCLEAN's first rejoinder, it is fully shown that between the Street Department and the Common Council, the clearly-expressed intent of the acts of the Legislature passed since 1865, and intended to regulate the expenditures for the paving and the repairing of streets, is to a certain degree nullified. The several enactments of the last three years, which determine the manner in which contracts for street improvements shall be framed, have left, apparently, one loophole by which to avoid the necessity for advertising the work required to be done; to shirk the obligation to make any formal contract, and to do a general jobbing business outside of ordinary competition. Works not exceeding in their estimated cost the sum of $250, the Street Commissioner is not empowered to let out at contract, unless specially authorized to do so by act of the Common Council. How this peculiar restriction operates is shown in one case cited by the Citizens' Association. The case [illegible] reference to the following account for road repairs in the upper end of the Island:

Materials furnished for [illegible] by JOHN W. [illegible], on Bloomingdale Road, from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-third-street:

Voucher 1.	June 15… [illegible] loads limestone chips at $1…	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Totals…2,000 loads limestone chips at $1…	$2,000
Voucher 2.	July 1… 240 loads limestone chips at $1…	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Totals…2,000 loads limestone chips at $1…	2,000

Here is a job of $4,000 evidently divided up so as to avoid the necessity for a contract, according to the intent of the statutes. The Department is not primarily to blame for this evasion of the meaning of the law. And probably the Street Commissioner made as fair and honest a bargain for the City as if he had gone by contract. What is complained of—and we think justly—is that the system permits such looseness of details, and provides such insufficient protection against fraudulent bargaining. In the hands of the present Commissioner the public may be safe enough; but the principle of the arrangement is not thereby affected; and the Citizens' Association are entitled to commendation for throwing the light on the question they have done.

The Tobacco Trade and the Public Revenue.

The feeling in the tobacco trade against the taxes now laid upon it is widespread and very strong. It found vent in a late meeting in this City, called to consider the order regarding bonded warehouses, issued Sept. 10, and more recently in the Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

In 1860 the crop of tobacco was the largest ever raised in the United States. It was upward of 429,000,000 pounds. In 1864 it amounted to only 197,000,000 pounds, and the returns have fallen still lower since then. According to the last report of Commissioner ROLLINS, the production of taxable tobacco in 1863 was, in round numbers, twenty-three and a half million pounds; in 1864 it was sixty-three millions; in 1865 it was thirty-six and a half millions; and in 1866 it was only thirty-five and a half millions. With the great decline in the trade, indicated by these figures, there has been a falling off in the profits of all engaged in it who attempt to deal honestly with Government and the public. Tobacco frauds, almost as gigantic in every respect as the notorious whisky frauds, have operated to the serious detriment of the honest manufacturer. By the more extensive use of the leaf in its natural state, and by illegal manufacture and sale, the Government loses about one-half of the whole amount it might raise on this article. The Select Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds, which reported to the last Congress, stated that there is much evasion of the tax in New-York, Brooklyn and Philadephia, and they recommended a reorganization of the revenue force in the three cities. Commissioner ROLLINS was equally urgent in recommending reform in this matter. Evidences of the failure of the present system may be seen in the numerous seizures for tobacco frauds which have recently been made in this neighborhood, and in the numerous failures to convict or punish any of the guilty parties. About the beginning of June last, seven tobacco manufactories near this City were seized. It was said that two of these places had defrauded the Government of about $50,000. Another of them was reported to be the property of a man recently appointed United States Revenue Inspector. So far as the public have been informed, nothing has been done to punish these alleged swindlers. Perhaps the Committee on Retrenchment, now sitting in this City, will throw some light upon these cases.

Under a good system of taxation, and with proper management, the Government ought to raise about ten per cent. of our whole revenue from tobacco alone. In Great Britain eleven per cent. of the revenue is raised from tobacco, and the article is neither grown in that country nor used to nearly the same extent as here. At present only about five per cent. of our internal revenue is obtained from tobacco, snuff, cigars, &c. Instead of raising $17,000,000 upon this article, we might, if the tax were collected as fully as in Great Britain, raise between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. In France, the taxes on tobacco yield an annual revenue of over $45,000,000. It is true that there are greater facilities for evading taxes here, especially in this article, than in either of the countries named. The chief difficulty with us seems to arise from the fact that tobacco is grown here and is an article of export. To overcome this difficulty and to obtain the largest possible revenue from tobacco, its manufacturers urge the plan of laying the whole tax upon the leaf. To this there are many weighty objections. Perhaps the further discussion of the subject may bring forward some scheme better adapted to prevent frauds and enrich the Treasury without detriment to one of the most important branches of our agriculture.

The Income Tax in Great Britain and the United States.

From the returns of the annual statistics of the income tax in Great Britain, recently published, it appears that the great resources of the tax in that country lie in the small incomes under five hundred pounds a year and in the large incomes over five thousand pounds; and also that the tax becomes more productive in proportion to the diminution of the rate. In illustration of the first of these facts, it may be stated that seventeen million pounds were paid during the year embraced in the returns by persons whose incomes were under two hundred pounds a year. Eighteen millions were paid by persons whose incomes were between ten thousand and fifteen thousand pounds a year. This is the highest sum paid by any one class, and men having moderate incomes stand second on the list. This rule will probably not hold good in this country. In regard to the second rule it appears that the number of persons who made returns during the year increased fifteen thousand, and the amount of income charged with tax increased by more than nine million pounds. Both these additions to the list are traced to a reduction in the rate of tax. As the burden of the impost is lessened, returns are more numerous and more accurate. It is not possible, however, to estimate exactly the increase in income tax-payers and in their re[illegible] in the general well-being of the community.

The returns of income tax in the United States are over so short a period, and are so mixed one year with another, or so imperfect in other respects, that no useful information can be obtained from them, and they cannot be accurately compared with those of Great Britain. Our income tax returns for 1866 were nearly three times as large as for 1865. In the latter year, the sums derived from the three and five per cent. rates were nearly equal, and each was about twelve times more than the sum obtained from the ten per cent. rate. In 1866, the ten per cent. rate yielded about thirty-five and a half millions of dollars, while the five per cent. rate yielded only twenty-six and a half millions. This is contrary to the rule in Great Britain, and the difference is probably owing to some defects in our system of collecting the tax.

The Constitutional Convention.

From the outset the Convention has been a little too fond of holidays. It has taken them always when a decent pretext presented itself, and very often when no decent pretext could be found. The "no quorum" story of Monday last is a familiar incident, and one of a series that have occurred so often that outsiders begin to wonder why the delegates do not adjourn altogether—postponing to a more convenient season the completion of labors which have thus far progressed most unsatisfactorily. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that public interest in the proceedings of the body has died out altogether, or that its utility is rated really below its merits. For these results the delegates must blame themselves. They have trifled too long to receive even the credit they have earned.

It is intended, however, to continue in session with an expectation of submitting the new Constitution to a popular vote this Fall? For the honor of the Convention and the welfare of the State, we trust that no such purpose is entertained. By no possibility can the business of the Convention be disposed of satisfactorily in time for discussion before the people during the Fall campaign; and it is on every ground more desirable that the work should be delayed altogether, than that it should be performed crudely, or without the opportunity of subsequent examination by the voters. The Judiciary and the question of City Government—the two questions which above all others require exhaustive thought and judicious management—have not yet been touched in the open Convention. The Committees have reported, but their propositions await the attention which cannot be bestowed within the limits fixed by the Convention for its sittings. What, then, shall happen? A hurried adjustment of these and other questions, satisfying nobody, and endangering the success of the whole scheme; or delay, with the view of acting wisely, and affording to the people the chance of intelligently balancing the reasons for and against proposed changes?

The revision of the Constitution is a task to which the maxim, "Make haste slowly," has a peculiar application. The complaint against the Convention is, that it has misapplied the maxim, and mistaken dilatoriness for care. Let it not try to atone for this blunder by rushing to the opposite extreme, and finishing important business in unseemly haste. The State will be content one year longer with the Constitution it has, rather than incur the hazard of precipitate and slovenly action in regard to a new Constitution.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Governor's Island cholera sensation started by the "enterprise" of a contemporary, was, as we have the highest authority for asserting, wholly without foundation. It was "evolved," as the *Pall-Mall Gazette* would say, "from the inner consciousness of the reporter." There is not now a single case of cholera on the Island, nor has there been for more than ten days. The cases that did occur were imported by men recruited in New-York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and St. Louis. No cholera originated on the Island, and we are credibly informed that no case of cholera ever did originate there. There are no prisoners incarcerated on the Island, nor have there been any there for a long time. The police regulations of the hospital quarters of the troops and the prisoners, are in the highest state of efficiency, and subject to a daily inspection. We thus traverse briefly but decidedly all the allegations of the reporter's wonderful story, and pronounce the whole thing without any foundation whatever.

It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Queen VICTORIA has been laboring with renewed activity of late to preserve the peace of Europe. Before NAPOLEON left France for the conference with FRANCIS JOSEPH, EUGENIE visited Her Majesty, and the Queen then invited the Empress to impress as earnestly upon the Emperor as was consistent with his inclinations and policy the favorable consideration of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Last year, it will be remembered, when war was imminent between France and Prussia, the Queen exerted a profound influence in favor of peace by sending autograph letters of a pacific character to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French. These letters were said to be of the most impressive and solemn character, and appealed for peace on the highest grounds of Christian morals. In all this Queen VICTORIA is glorifying her character and reign, and preparing for herself a place in history more illustrious than that of any of her royal predecessors.

Unabashed by Commissioner MCLEAN's reply, the Citizens' Association return with fresh vigor to the assault on that official's expenditures of the City funds for his Department. So sharp a lesson do they read him in the art of civic housekeeping, that a retort to their economic homily is almost unadvisable, and perhaps a brisk newspaper controversy may be expected. If it only lead to the airing of the present contract and friendship systems of supplying the City's needs, it is not to be regretted. Mr. PETER COOPER tells us, for example, that in the item of stationery, the very same need could be fully supplied, under proper management, for $20,000 a year, instead of $40,000, as now. It is fair to suppose that a like reduction of fifty per cent. in other municipal expenses could as readily be made; and if so, it is a point worthy the attention of taxpayers. The Citizens' Association, we say, returns to the charge against the limestone chips and the fuel, the ink, the sponge-cups and the dusters. Commissioner MCLEAN having defended $4 a bottle at wholesale for French copying ink, and $3 apiece for sponge-cups, his reviewers aver that they cannot buy the former, even at retail, at more than from $1 to $1 25, nor the latter at more than 75 cents to $1. If this be so, even at the most grasping and reckless stationer's, it is somewhat hard for the City, buying at wholesale, to pay three or four hundred per cent. more than anybody else pays at retail. So, too, Mr. MCLEAN owned that $537 worth of feather dusters was [illegible], but pleaded that they [illegible] lost and "broken" by use. Thereupon Mr. PETER COOPER produces a bill for $664 worth of feather dusters sold only the previous year. The amount of dust required to use up this amount of brushes in a year, and over $1,400 worth in less than two years, we leave readers of a mathematical turn to reckon up.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives a curious account of a conference of Democratic leaders from all parts of the country that was held in this City some two months ago. The purpose was to lay down a plan of Democratic policy and confer as to a Presidential candidate. We are told that it was at once agreed that it was best to sink the distinctive features of the party and fight the battle of the campaign on a negative platform—that is to say, to show up the corruptions and knaveries of the Republican Party, but to dodge the question of negro suffrage and other exciting issues, and put in the platform only the affirmative plank of free trade. The Conference favored GRANT as the candidate for President, and appointed a Committee to notify him of the fact. In performing this mission the spokesman delivered a very captivating speech to GRANT, for which the General could not do less than express his thanks. Matters being thus finely arranged—well, what next? Why, wait awhile to see how they would all work. The correspondent, however, who gives the account declares that "as matters at present stand the Democrats cannot consent to nominate GRANT." The whole thing, therefore, is now even. GRANT did not consent to be nominated, and, upon reflection, the Democrats cannot consent to nominate him.

When poor MAXIMILIAN was yet Emperor of Mexico he gave a state dinner on one occasion, in which the gold and silver table ware which he brought with him from Miramar was put into service. All present were Mexicans, and no one present was of a lower rank than General; yet it was discovered after dinner that the guests had carried off with them—that is, stolen—a considerable proportion of the most valuable articles of table ware. MAX said nothing, as all who sat at table professed to be his friends. This was not an astonishing incident at all in Mexico, or for Mexicans. But what will be said to a statement made by the *Court Journal* about the watching of guests at a recent high dinner in London to prevent them from appropriating the glittering temptations upon the table? It seems that at one of the great receptions to England's illustrious Mohammedan guests, where royal personages were present at table, and where gold plate was profusely displayed, a number of the waiters who were employed in attending to the tables were *detectives* in disguise. It was not the Turks who were to be watched, but the noblemen and gentlemen of England. Of course they were not aware of the fact at the time, but the *Court Journal* thinks they must feel "curious" when they learn it. We should think they would—particularly those of them who filched a spoon or two—if any of them did such a thing.

New-Jersey is now getting along so finely in enforcing its laws that it has to go back and revive statutes which have long been dead letters on the books, in order that its magistrates may find enough to do to earn their salaries. In Hudson City a Justice fined a certain VAN AUBECK the sum of $1 for "having worked in his garden on Sunday." VAN AUBECK, whose name would indicate an arrival in the country since this Sunday Law became obsolete, was so astonished at this decision that he let slip a brace of profane oaths, for which indulgence he was instantly mulcted in the sum of $1 additional—50 cents apiece. Here we find what the legal value of a profane oath is in New-Jersey. The sum is light, but from what we know of New-Jerseymen we would suggest that if it were rigorously enforced throughout the State, it would pay all debts and bring a handsome surplus to the treasury.

Though the old rule, *"de mortuis nil nisi bonum,"* is doubtless followed often too far, sometimes to the extent of suppressing truths which, for the good of the living should be known, the contrary is only too often the case and the dead are abused, who can speak no word in their own defence. The meanest exhibition of this latter feeling that has come under our notice was given at the Fenian Congress at Cleveland last week. The report says:

> "A resolution of respect for the memory of THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER created a heated discussion, there being a wide difference of opinion as to his merits, and the services he had rendered the Fenian cause. Applause and hisses greeted every repetition of his name."

Whatever may have been the faults of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, he was one of the most brilliant and talented Irishmen who have made this country their home. He ever commanded the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends, and was always most enthusiastic in his love for his native land. It was a melancholy display of unmanly spite for a "Congress" of Irishmen, assembled ostensibly for the benefit of Ireland, to hiss the name of a dead man, who had suffered so much for his devotion to her, as had THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The Brazilian Government in its operations against the Paraguayan army, is trying the experiment of ballooning at the seat of war. Two young Americans are carrying on the experiments, and on one occasion lately they remained up for forty-eight hours reporting the movements of the enemy. It will be remembered that in our own military operations on the Potomac under Gen. MCCLELLAN, balloon observations into the enemy's lines were frequently made, and on one occasion, if we mistake not, Gen. PORTER made an ascent which came near imperiling his life. They were used, more or less, up to about the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, but owing to the wooded nature of the various theatres of operation, the observations made from balloons were of very little use, and on several occasions they misled our officers egregiously. So they dropped out of use, after a sensational and unhappy existence.

The history of dramatic litigation in this country, where everything would seem to belong to anybody who can get it, regardless of any prior claim or present possession, would be amusing. The *ballet* can hardly come under the title of "the drama"—still less that conglomeration of absurdities, the play called "Black Crook;" but the managers thereof seem to be afflicted as pertinaciously as those of the more "legitimate drama." The Courts have finally been obliged to add their dignities to the "million" who have witnessed the pretty grotesquerie of this institution, for day before yesterday a theatrical agent, who has been trying to induce some of the dancers of that troupe to desert their original employers by offering them high sums to break their contracts, was arrested and held to answer the charge of conspiracy to break up or injure the business of the plaintiffs. The troupe which has so long been dancing in this ballet is an unusually well trained one, and cost money and risk in transportation. Such raids as the one alluded to are unfair if not criminal. It would be well if some precedent of penalty could be established against them.

The *Deseret News* has a long account of the dedication of a Mormon meeting-house in one of the towns of Utah. The proceedings were under the auspices of BRIGHAM YOUNG, but the "dedicatory prayer" was delivered by Elder TAYLOR. This prayer was a very remarkable production. It began at the base of the building and went to the top of the steeple, mentioning every item between these points, and calling for blessings upon each separately:

> "Bless, we pray Thee, the house, in all its parts, that is built upon this ground; bless the foundation [illegible] thereof, and all of the stones [illegible] that compose the foundation; together with the lime, the sand and clay of which the mortar is composed that bind it together; bless also the columns, and their bases and caps, that are placed in the foundation, or basement, to support the building. Bless also the beams, the joists, the columns, the flooring, the lintels and all the woodwork pertaining thereto; including the beams and binders, that compose or sustain the tower. Bless also the plates, the rafters and beams that sustain the roof, and all the ties and fastenings thereof; together with the sheeting and the shingles; the tin, zinc or other material used upon the roof or tower; the bell and vane that rest upon the top of the tower; the bell and its fastenings, and everything pertaining thereto. Bless also the door-frames and their casings, and the doors thereof; together with the hinges, locks and fastenings. We ask Thee also to bless the windows, and their frames and casings; and the sash, the glass and the putty wherewith they are fastened."

These are only about half the things specified by Elder TAYLOR. He goes on to the joists, lath and nails, the paint and varnish, the "adobies of which the upper part of the building is built," and other items too numerous for us to mention, as the auctioneers say. We should think that his knowledge as well as his memory must have been severely tried; and we venture to say that few who have ever delivered dedicatory prayers could give such a practical account and complete catalogue of the details of the building dedicated.

DUMAS, discarding the Menken sensation, has resorted to another. This time it is not an actress but an author—a personage quite as famous as the MENKEN—whose name he links in fresh celebrity with his own. It is NAPOLEON III. In the real or pretended inability to procure, without Imperial authority, from the great libraries certain authorities for his new work on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, he resorts to the Third NAPOLEON, addressing him in a very amusing and witty letter as "my illustrious *confrère*," and "illustrious author of the Life of Cæsar." Pleased at his humor, the Emperor orders the librarians to put the required works at the novelist's disposal. Now, though the literary vanity of royal authors, from the days of King JAMES and FREDERICK THE GREAT downward, is proverbial, and though, also, the bogus and the genius intermixed in DUMAS must attract the sympathy of an Emperor who shines by turns in gold and tinsel, still we doubt if NAPOLEON really anticipated being "used" by his "illustrious *confrère*" in historical romancing to the extent just noticed. For, let us note what DUMAS does. First, he gets his desired materials, and, second, he advertises gratis, to an extent otherwise impossible, that he is writing a new book, which book is on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; third, he gives the impression that the imperial nephew hastens to put materials otherwise inaccessible at the disposal of the new biographer of the great uncle. We must pronounce this last, accordingly, a more skillful and artistic advertising expedient even than the Menken-photograph one, wherewith DUMAS lately convulsed Paris.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

VISITORS TO ANTIETAM.

The exodus of prominent Government officials to Antietam to-day was so great as to leave Washington much duller than usual, which is saying a great deal. The President was accompanied by all his Cabinet except Secretary BROWNING and Attorney-General STANBERY. Gen. GRANT, owing to his double duty as General-in-Chief and Secretary of War, could not go.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

As indicated in these dispatches yesterday, it is exceedingly doubtful if Gen. GRANT will consent to recommend a new trial for FITZ JOHN PORTER. Investigation shows such a proceeding to be entirely without precedent, and no law or army regulation can be found under which to order the reopening of the case of an officer once cashiered. To adopt such a practice would be to subvert military discipline, and upturn every similar case since the establishment of the army. Relief can be properly afforded by special act of Congress only. The President may, nevertheless, order the case to be reopened. It has transpired that some of the new evidence, which it is claimed has come to light since the trial, is to be furnished by ex-rebel officers, Gen. LEE being among the new witnesses named.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee, of which Hon. W. S. LINCOLN is Chairman, concluded their sittings in New-York yesterday, and will resume their sessions here on Thursday.

BIDS FOR STATIONERY.

The bids for supplying stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States were opened to-day by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House. The following-named persons bid for the contract: Blanchard & Mohun, French & Richardson, Philip & Solomon, Dempsey & O'Toole, J. W. Boteler, of Washington; Singerly & Myers, of Harrisburgh; Wm. Rutherford and Warrenton & Co., of Philadelphia. Between $40,000 and $50,000 will be required, comprising all kinds of paper, envelopes, ink, pens, pencils, knives, inkstands, &c. The bids are much lower than they were last year. Each article will be contracted for separately, and the contracts will be divided among all the bidders. The contracts will be awarded in the course of a few days.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts have dwindled down to an average of about $300,000 daily.

MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of money in the Treasury to-day was $101,000,000 coin, and $45,500,000 currency.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. SHERIDAN was at St. Louis to-day, on his way East. Gen. HANCOCK is expected here to-morrow. Brigadier-Gen. COMSTOCK, Chief-Engineer on Gen. GRANT's staff, who left this city in May last for a tour of inspection through Gen. TERRY's Department, returned to-day. He has made a thorough inspection of all the military posts in Montana and Dakotah.

BASE BALL MATCH POSTPONED.

The great base ball match between the Irvington Base Ball Club, of New-Jersey, and the Nationals of this city, was prevented to-day by a heavy rain storm. It will probably not take place at all, as they have a positive engagement to play in Baltimore to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

DRAWBACKS ON REVENUE TAXES.

Revised regulations for the allowance of drawback on internal revenue taxes on exported merchandise have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of October next. One of the main points in them is that the exporter, instead of first filing an entry at the Custom-house, is permitted to file a notice of shipment describing the goods and stating where they are to be deposited, upon which they are examined by a proper inspector, who will report in detail. Several notices may be filed for different lots of goods shipped on the same vessel, and within ten days after the leaving of the vessel the entry must be filed at the Custom-house covering the goods shipped.

In cases of exportation to the Dominion of Canada, or any of the British North American Provinces, to the Gulf, Atlantic, and frontier ports in Mexico, to the Atlantic ports in Central America, and to the Atlantic ports north of the Equator in South America, and in all cases where an American Consul is not known to reside at the port of destination, drawback will not be allowed until after the landing certificate has been received and filed at with the Superintendent of Exports.

But when the merchandise is exported to any other port than that named, the exporter may obtain a drawback before the receipt of the landing certificate, provided the merchandise named in the entry is in all respects identical with that specified in the inspectors return of lading, by filing a sufficient and satisfactory bond with two good and sufficient sureties with the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation in a penal sum equal to the amount of internal revenue taxes claimed thereon.

The landing certificate will embrace evidence of the following description:

First—The certificate of the consignee of the exporter at the foreign port, describing the articles exported and declaring that the same have been received by him from on board the vessel, specifying the name and nation of the vessel from which they were so received, together with the date of landing, and other particulars, as given in the form of certificate prescribed.

Second—The certificate of the chief revenue officer or collector of the foreign port, under the hand and seal of that officer, certifying that the merchandise described has been duly entered at the Custom-house at said port, and that the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the country in which the port is situated have been fully paid, and secured to be paid.

Third—The certificate of the Consular Agent of the United States residing at such port, certifying to the truth of the statements set forth in the certificate of the consignee, and also that the person signing the foregoing certificates is the chief officer of the port, and that this signature is genuine.

No proof whatever will be received as a substitute for the above prescribed landing certificate, except in case of exportation to the Dominion of Canada, or any of the British North American Provinces, where the Consular certificates will be required, where the amount of drawback claimed exceeds $50.

Another change from the old regulation is that the weight of cotton fabrics will hereafter be ascertained by a Custom-house officer, instead of a Collector of Internal Revenue.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Repeated inquiries have been made to the Treasurer of the United States, from various parts of the country, with regard to the difference in the engravings on the five dollar National Bank notes, able judges in several instances being unable to decide whether of the two notes bearing differences on the elleptical engraving on the back, one or the other is not counterfeit. In response to recent letters requesting information as to which of the two notes, one being less distinct than the other, is genuine, Gen. SPINNER responded, that probably both are genuine. The indistinct one is the earlier issue. The engravers undertook to improve the plate after it had been used for a year or so, and although they succeeded in making it more perfect, they did the mischief of creating much embarrassment in the minds of even good judges as to the genuineness of one or the other of these two impressions.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS WITHDRAWN FROM MOBILE.

In anticipation that the yellow fever may reach the City of Mobile, and the place be abandoned by the Government officials, Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has, from prudential motives, thought proper to withdraw all Government funds deposited there, and place them in some city further north.

THE NEW JAIL CONTRACT.

In the Equity Court this morning, before Judge WILEY, a petition was filed by several parties asking an injunction against the Secretary of the Interior, forbidding him awarding the contract for the building of a new jail in this District, upon grounds that the proposed contract has not been drawn up according to the requirements of the resolution of Congress, which stipulates that the plan shall be submitted to three persons, the official grade of two being mentioned. Judge WILEY's decision was reserved for to-morrow.

MARINE LIGHT.

The Lighthouse Board has official information that a light was exhibited from the moveable beacon erected on Amelia Island, coast of Florida, on the 5th inst.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief-Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert is detached from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Piscataqua* on October 1st, and as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Squadron.

Chaplain Donald McLaren is detached from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander William T. Sampson is ordered to the Naval Academy on Oct. 1.

The following officers have been honorably discharged the naval service: Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. F. Shankland, Acting Master Seth Corning and Acting Ensigns B. M. Wagstaff and John Walker.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

More Depredations—Stations Attacked and Stock Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

A Western dispatch says that five stage stations between Hays City, Kansas, and Fort Wallace, were attacked by Indians on Friday, and forty mules and horses were captured, and one man killed and several wounded. Yesterday morning forty wagons were attacked east of Hays City, thirty animals captured, two drivers killed, and one wounded. Large bodies of Indians are all along the road, and threaten total destruction to travel. They are burning all the hay and grass on the route. Lieut. HOWARD, Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry, lost a valuable horse and $5,000 in greenbacks during an Indian attack. A woman and children were captured, but subsequently rescued.

Disguised white men were among the Indians. Only two Indians were killed during all these attacks. Our troops act on the defensive pending the arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

An Omaha dispatch says that the Montana volunteers had a fight with the Sioux and Crow Indians on the Yellow Stone River, on the 1st instant. Two whites were killed. The Indian loss was not known.

The citizens of Montana are calling loudly for the Government to stop the Indian outrages, or let them do it themselves.

Cricket Matches to Come Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The First Eleven of the young America Cricket Club, of Germantown, leave on Thursday to play the following matches: St. George Club, of New-York, on the 20th and 21st inst.; Boston Club on the 23d and 24th, and the Picked Eighteen of New-England on the 25th and 26th.

The Young America Eleven is composed of the following players: George M. Newhall, Bayard, Sanderson, Baird, Dan. Newhall, Johns, Tiffany, Charles A. Newhall, Douree, Ovie and Bussier.

Whisky Seizure at Buffalo—Man Drowned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Gen. ROOT, Internal Revenue Collector of this district, has seized 600 barrels of whisky, valued at $3,000, at the distillery of I. F. PERRY, on Spring-street. Mr. PERRY is being accused of being a party in the frauds practiced on the Government by the shipment of whisky from here to Boston.

A man named GEORGE HIGGINS, belonging to Dunkirk, jumped into the creek through fright, last night, and was drowned.

The Maine Election—Official Returns.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Official returns of the Maine election, received at the office of the Secretary of State, from 440 towns, give Chamberlain 56,406, and Pillsbury 44,702—majority for Chamberlain, 11,704.

The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 68,022, and Pillsbury 40,316—majority for Chamberlain, 27,706.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 460 miles west of Omaha, and within 50 miles of Cheyenne City, Kansas.

The branch Pacific Railroad is completed 12 miles beyond the station just accepted by the Commissioners, which carries the track 270 miles west of the Missouri River.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

A dispatch received at the United States Treasury Department this morning from New-Orleans, states that Special Treasury Agent SHERBOURNE died at that place last night of yellow fever. A dispatch received by Gen. DENT says that Gen. WHEATON is considered out of danger.

Disturbance at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

For some days past there have been frequent rows between the soldiers and freedmen. One negro is reported mortally, and one soldier badly wounded. The freedmen threatened to attack the barracks last night but no collision occurred. It is said that the soldiers were the aggressors.

Yellow Fever on board the Steamer Oriental, at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *Oriental*, from New-Orleans, is anchored at Quarantine, with three cases of yellow fever on board.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Negotiations for a Commercial Treaty Between Austria and Prussia.

Demonstration of Sympathy for the Fenians in Ireland.

Meeting of Delegates to the Pan-Anglican Synod.

PRUSSIA.

Negotiations for a Commercial Treaty Between Prussia and Austria.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are engaged in negotiating a commercial treaty, which will relieve trade between Germany and Austria from many restrictions, and will tend to make the business relations of the two countries more satisfactory than they have been at any time since the late war.

King William to Visit Rastadt.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

King WILLIAM of Prussia will visit Rastadt during the present week, on invitation of the Grand Duke of Baden, who has requested His Majesty to hold there a review of the military forces of the Grand Duchy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sympathy for the Fenian Organization in Ireland.

BELFAST, Ireland, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

A resident of this city, supposed to have been a secret director of the Fenian organization in this section of Ireland, died recently, and was buried to-day. His funeral was the occasion of an extensive and significant demonstration. Over eight thousand people joined in the procession which followed the remains of the deceased man to the grave.

Arrest of Col. Kelly, the Fenian Leader.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

Col. KELLY, known to be one of the leaders of the late Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was discovered by the police to be stopping in this city, and was to-day arrested at his lodgings. He was fully identified, and will be sent to Dublin for trial on charge of treason.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

An informal meeting was held at Lambeth to-day, by the delegates to the Pan-Anglican Synod, which has been called together by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, and many other Episcopal clergymen from the United States, have arrived here, and were present at the meeting.

PORTUGAL.

The United States Frigate Minnesota at Lisbon.

LISBON, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The steam frigate *Minnesota*, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, one of the vessels of the United States Practice Squadron, arrived at this port to-day. The *Minnesota* has on board the graduating class of midshipmen from the Naval School at Annapolis, Md.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Noon.

Consols for money, 94 11-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are weak at	73¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	77½
Erie Railway shares	44½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862 are quoted at 76¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—2 P. M.

Consols have declined to 94½ for money.

The rates for the chief American securities at this hour are as follows:

United States Bonds	73
Erie Shares	44
Illinois	77½
Great Western	23

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

Consols, closed at 94¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77½
Erie Railway Shares	44
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Noon.

COTTON—Dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 9¼d., and Middling Orleans 9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are firm. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for White California. Corn, 38s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 42s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 147s. 6d. ℔ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. ℔ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Middles.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. ℔ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 10d. per gallon for Crude, 1s. 5d. for Standard White. Clover Seed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil £39 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £115.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 17—2 P. M.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is more active since the opening, but no alteration in price has occurred. It is thought that the sales of the day will reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Corn has advanced 1s. since the opening. The last sales were made at 39s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—Cheese has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 53s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American. Linseed Cakes have declined to £10 5s. ℔ ton. At London the Sugar market is firmer, and No. 12 Dutch Standard has advanced to 25s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Petroleum is firm at 53½ francs per barrel.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed strong. There has been a further advance of 6d. on Corn, making a total advance of 18d. during the day; new Mixed Western closed at 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Wheat 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White. Barley, Oats and Peas steady, quotations unaltered.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods and yarns is better and closed firm, to-day, with an upward tendency in prices.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 1s 6d. higher, closing at 53s. ℔ cwt. Beef, 147s. 6d., and Pork, 70s. ℔ bbl. Lard, 50s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Resin—Common Wilmington 8s., and Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. Petroleum—Spirits, 10d.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

The Sugar market is firmer; 25s. for No. 12 D. S. Iron steady at 53s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pigs. Other articles unchanged from last quotations.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Evening.

The Petroleum market closed buoyant, with an advance of 50 centimes ℔ bbl; Standard White is quoted at 54 francs ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Quebec arrived at this port to-day, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

BREST, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Noon.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamship *Ville de Paris*, Capt. SURMONT, from New-York on the 7th inst., arrived at this port this morning *en route* to Havre.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 8.

The royal mail steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here last evening. Her news is three days later than that received by the *City of London*.

The new steamer *France*, of the National Line, had made a very satisfactory trial trip, and would shortly proceed on her first voyage to New-York, provided she was not taken up by Government for the Abyssinian expedition. She is said to be the largest merchant steamer, next to the *Great Eastern*.

All was uncertainty in regard to the Abyssinian expedition, no confirmation having been received of the reported release of the prisoners. The preparations of the Government were still in progress, with but little if any relaxation. The commitments of the Government, according to some calculations, already amounted to nearly £2,000,000 sterling.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on the 6th inst., at which a dividend of 4 per cent. on the 8 per cent. preference shares was agreed to.

The suspension is reported of Messrs. VERONIN BROTHERS, of Moscow, in consequence of large transactions in cotton. They have four cotton mills, and their liabilities are estimated at about a quarter of a million sterling.

The London *Times* says the Bank of England's account exhibits a feature without precedent except on one occasion fifteen years ago. The amount of bullion held exceeds the amount of the note circulation in the hands of the public. On the 26th of June, 1852, when consols were about 101 ex-div., a similar circumstance took place. The excess of bullion over circulation was then £700,128, and on the present occasion is £9,342; but before the end of the month, from the absorption of notes that takes place at the bank on account of revenue payments, a much larger difference is likely to be witnessed. At present the bullion held by the bank is nearly £2,000,000 above the extraordinary total temporarily reached in 1852, and there is every symptom of a further rapid augmentation.

A correspondent of the *Times* notices as a warlike symptom that large arrivals of Oats from the north of Europe were being transhipped from the port of London to France. The total quantity to the present time is estimated at 1,000,000 quarters.

Mr. JAMES SANDERSON's annual report estimates the wheat crop in England and Scotland to be under the average. Barley ten per cent. above average, Oats fifteen per cent. above average. Beans fully average, and peas much below average. The potato crop is producing an average yield, but the quality, from an excess of moisture in the soil, is rather inferior. In the western and southwestern counties of England the disease is very general, the turnip crop generally singularly good, pastures very abundant, and a larger and better yield of hay was never secured in England.

The annual meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" was in progress at Dundee under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "No business at the Bourse, but plenty of Chassepôt rifles in store. Thus may be summed up the present state of affairs here. Not only on the Paris Bourse, but throughout France, very little business is doing, for confidence seems gone and credit dead. It is the natural consequence of a nation's destinies resting entirely in the hands of one man, that his smallest word excites alarm, and his most candid utterances find but hesitating acceptance. The present feeling is one of mistrust and apprehension as to the future, and the pursuits of peace naturally suffer for it. The prevailing opinion undeniably is that next year will bring war. Whether or not it is predestined to do so, the belief alone suffices to work incalculable mischief. The state of chronic apprehension and restricted credit seems of late to have spread from France to other nations, and all Europe suffers for it. The Emperor's speeches, even the most pacific of them, have persuaded nobody that the hour of action is far removed, and the French Administration is bestirring itself to be ready for all eventualities. Besides the accelerated manufacture of the new rifles, which it may be urged, is not unnatural when once the adoption of that weapon has been decided upon, other preparations of a more significant nature are being made."

The *Times* editorially remarks that in France the danger alleged from the formation of a strong German State on the Rhine constitutes a good party cry against the Imperial Government, and regrets that the cry is met with apparent assent rather than with open defiance. The bolder would probably be the safer course, but the first condition of true peace is disarmament, and a decree for the dismissal of soldiers is worth any amount of speeches and notes.

The Grand Duke of Baden opened the Baden Diet on Sept. 5. His Highness said that if the form of the national union of South Germany to the North German Confederation had not yet been discovered, still great progress had been achieved toward that end. The measures which had been adopted with that object in view were: The military treaties for the general defence concluded with Prussia; the adoption of the military system of the Northern States by the Stuttgardt conference of delegates from the Southern States, and the subsequent understanding on the military question agreed upon by the South German Sovereigns.

It is believed that the Spanish Cortes will be opened in October. Tranquillity, it is said, now prevails throughout the Peninsula. The *France* states that the most active search has as yet been fruitless for the discovery of PRIM, but the belief that he is hidden at Perpignan is so strong in the Eastern Pyrenees that numbers of persons declare that they have seen him, one as a servant of a German family, another as a priest, others as a wagoner, a woman, a French officer, &c. Many suppose him to be hidden in a corner of Catalonia, waiting a favorable moment to escape.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

Circular of the French Government.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular, dated the 25th of August, to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, on the subject of the meeting of the Emperor NAPOLEON with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, at Salzburg. The circular says:

In going to Salzburg the Emperor and the Empress were guided by a sentiment which public opinion could not mistake, and I should refrain from writing to you now of the interview between the two Sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed. The journey of their Majesties was solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the Imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortune. Certainly the heads of two great Empires could not be together in confiding intimacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions, and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest. But neither the object nor the result of their interviews was the formation of combinations which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify.

You remember the language of the Government of the Emperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the military events of last Summer. Our attitude was defined, first, in the circular of the 16th of September, [illegible] Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and Legislative Body, and, lastly, by the speeches of the Ministers of State during the Parliamentary debates of last Session. We have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have come about in Germany. At a recent conjuncture we have seen the Cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy, and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. What then occurred is a guarantee for the support which, in case of need, ideas of moderation would again receive from them. The interviews of the Emperor NAPOLEON with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH could not therefore have the signification attributed to them by certain journalists. Long before meeting at Salzburg the two sovereigns had both attested by their acts, and by the public sentiments which guide them, that their Governments united could not form any other design than that of persevering in the same line of conduct as hitherto. Their conversations upon general affairs were limited to this assurance, which was mutually given.

Thus, far from considering the Salzburg interview as a subject for preoccupation and anxiety to other Courts, we should see in it only a fresh motive for confidence in the preservation of peace.

I desired to let you know my opinion upon publications of which the object is to create a contrary impression.

You may adopt these considerations in order to correct the erroneous views on the subject which may prevail around you. MOUSTIER.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Warlike Preparations at the Camp of Chalons.

Paris (Sept. 2) Correspondence of the London Morning Star.

The Paris correspondent of the *Messager de Toulouse* states that Marshal NIEL, the Minister of War, on dismissing the troops encamped at Chalons, made use of the following significant words: "Messieurs, you have been studying the theory of war; you will soon study its practice." The experiments which are taking place at Meudon on the newly-invented portable guns would tend to confirm the Marshal's words. It would appear that a more terrible arm has never been invented. None but the artillery officers who direct the experiments are aware of the construction of these guns. They are brought on the ground in leather coverings; even the ammunition and carriages are carefully concealed. The practice takes place behind scaffolding. The only fact which has transpired is that these guns project a perfect shower of balls on a target two yards in height, and measuring three feet across, at the enormous distance of 2,500 yards, each ball penetrating the half-inch iron target. Twenty rounds can be fired per minute, and the gun, its carriage and ammunition only require two men for their transport. It is also stated that they are most easily handled. Prussia has heard of these guns, and has sent some officers to Meudon for the purpose of finding out all about them. They disguised themselves in blouses and gray linen trousers, so as to present the appearance of German workmen in search of employment. They were much pleased to find several Alsatian workmen near the exercise ground, with whom they entered into conversation in German. The Alsatians talked about the guns, gave them some details, and asked the Prussians to take a glass of wine at a neighboring cabaret. Some drunken men were there and got into a row; the police entered, and, as usual in such cases, arrested every one in the caboose. Much to the amazement of the Prussian officers, they discovered their quondam friends to have been *mouchards*, disguised, like themselves, as workmen. This discovery they only made in presence of the *Préfet de Police*, who politely requested the officers to return to Berlin by the earliest train, which they naturally promised to do. Thus has BISMARCK for once been outwitted.

Prussian Fears—The Effect of Napoleon's Speeches.

Berlin (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

While Prussia is preparing to withdraw the last lingering remnant of her garrison from Luxemburg, a force of some 60,000 men is being assembled in the northeastern Provinces of France. Such is the latest intelligence officially received here. I believe I am right in saying that, although the Prussian Government give their Imperial neighbor too much credit for sagacity to suppose him to be meditating the capture of the deserted place, this extraordinary concentration will yet cause them to remind Holland of its engagement to raze the works without loss of time. As I have had to express myself on some previous occasions of the kind, it is not on the ground of any immediate apprehensions that such a step is likely to be adopted; but on the one hand there is the ugly reminiscence that a *coup-de-main* was actually thought of not many months since, and, on the other hand, Prussia probably deems she owes it to herself to notice a measure almost amounting to a military demonstration. There is a growing conviction in these parts that if NAPOLEON will not cease diverting the more restless among his subjects by treating them to indefinite foreshadowings of war, it might be neither expedient nor honorable for this Government to ignore his conduct entirely. The most painful feature of the affair is its occurrence a week after the disavowals of the Salzburg alliance and the delivery of the speeches at Arras, Lille and Amiens. Contradictions following each other so rapidly, have a tendency to disquiet the public, however much the more initiated may be convinced that in the circumstances of NAPOLEON III. to feign a lunge at a neighbor, is by no means necessarily premonitory of a thrust. To mark their sense of the importance of the Salzburg Conference, the Prussian Government a fortnight ago ordered home their Ambassadors from Paris, Petersburgh and Florence.

The Roman Question—Rumors of French Intervention.

Rome (Aug. 30) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Italian Press and the whole population of Italy are much excited by a letter which Marshal NIEL has addressed to Col. D'ARGY, and which is regarded as confirming the report that 40,000 men are concentrated at Toulon, ready to embark for Rome on the first signal. It appears that Signor NIGRA has been instructed by the Florence Cabinet to protest at Paris against both the letter of Marshal NIEL and the menacing assemblage of troops, but his remonstrances will be made so deferentially as to deprive them of effect. There is a belief that the Italian Government is hesitating between a French and Prussian alliance on the one hand, and absolute neutrality on the other, and, whatever the inducements to join France, there can be no doubt that Count BISMARCK has been lavish of propositions and promises on the side of Prussia. The Italian journals, particularly those of Southern Italy, whether clerical, moderate, or revolutionary, are all in favor of the Prussian alliance, and even speak of France as almost an adversary at the present moment. The Marquis DE MOUSTIER, indeed, has replied to some representations of Signor NIGRA by a threat of intervention at Rome in case either of a revolutionary movement or an invasion of volunteers. This menace is the more deeply resented from having been prompted by a letter from the Pope to the Emperor NAPOLEON, complaining in strong terms of the bad faith of the Italian Government. The Holy Father wrote this letter without consulting his Ministers, and it is censured by the prelates of the Court, who regard it as a useless compromise of his dignity. Many of these dignitaries cherish such a hatred of France and NAPOLEON that they would, as a choice of evils, prefer a direct understanding with Italy and the occupation of the frontier by Italian troops. The existence of this feeling is known to Signor RATTAZZI, and he has sought to use it as a means of establishing friendly relations with the Holy See, at the same time making the payments due from Italy drag on in a way to show the disadvantage of ill-will. His manœuvres have not been without effect at the Vatican, but neither have they passed unobserved by the French Embassy, and the Emperor was thus prepared to look favorably on the Pope's appeal for protection.

Affairs in Russia—Preparations for War.

St. Petersburgh (Aug. 28) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Swedish squadron which came to Cronstadt the other day was received very coldly, and the formal compliments paid to the officers by the Russian authorities contrasted strongly with the cordial enthusiasm shown to the American squadron under Admiral FARRAGUT. The American officers were invited to dinners and *fêtes* every day and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE gave a magnificent banquet in their honor in his palace at Pawlowsk. The splendor of this reception gives some color to the rumor, which is very prevalent here, that an alliance is contemplated between Russia and the United States in view of certain contingencies which it is supposed may lead to war. However this may be, it is certain that large quantities of arms have been purchased in the States by the Russian Government, and that all the military arsenals are hard at work. It is expected that war will be originated by an insurrection of the Slavs in Turkey, with whom the most open sympathy is expressed both here and at Moscow. Committees have been formed with the avowed purpose of assisting the Slavonian subjects of the Porte to liberate themselves from its rule, and large sums have already been subscribed in aid of the "Bulgarian insurrection."

Fire at Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., Monday, Sept. 17.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock this evening in the Portland Glass Works, and destroyed the main building. It originated in the carpenter shop. The loss is estimated at $200,000; insured for $50,000 divided among several offices, among them the Lorillard, Standard, Connecticut, Hartford, Narragansett, Putnam and Enterprise Companies.

The Fifth Military District—Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Gen. MOWER, in his order assuming command of the Fifth Military District, continues in force the existing orders of his predecessors. He assigns Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS to the command of the District of Texas, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. MACKENZIE to the District of the Rio Grande. Gen. REYNOLDS is to establish his headquarters at San Antonio or Austin until the fever shall have abated sufficiently at Galveston to render it safe to remove there.

There were sixty-eight deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning. Among them [illegible], Special Agent of the [illegible].

WEST INDIES.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Cuba, Martinique and Hayti—Inauguration of the Havana Cable—Sympathy for the Spanish Insurgents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

The congratulations sent by Secretary SEWARD to the Captain-General on the 6th, unexpected as they were, caused the General and Vice-President of the Company to inaugurate the line at 2 P. M. on the 10th, though all the arrangements at the Palace station were incomplete. By noon invitations had been sent to the higher officials, to peers of the realm, and to the foreign representatives. Unluckily a serious blunder was committed in the wording of the invitation, which commenced thus: "His Excellency Gen. MANZANO, invites you to attend the formal inauguration of the Submarine Cable, which unites this faithful Province to the mother country *and the rest of European civilized nations*;" thus purposely ignoring the United States. As a consequence, very few of the Consuls attended the ceremonies. And the American Consul concluding not to allow to pass by unobserved a slight upon the country which gave birth to this enterprise, absented himself. The whole proceedings were most ridiculous.

The news of the insurrectionary movement in Spain, led by Gen. PRIM, elicits quite a show of enthusiasm, many soldiers having gone so far as to hurrah for PRIM and his success. I heard a party of them who were making merry in a low bar-room in Ema-street, and whose outbursts were quite bold. I have also been told that in the outside barracks there were as many as eight or ten men put in irons for having committed a similar offence. The proclamations to the people and to the army, as issued and posted by his partisans throughout Spain, have been sought after with unbounded eagerness since the arrival of the *Morro Castle*, and have been translated that a few hundred might be printed for circulation here. It will not fail to cause some mischief, should an after report reach us announcing the continued success of the insurgents.

The Merchants' Exchange and News Room's Association of this city, ably managed by Mr. S. S. SPENCER, who edits the many English and Spanish publications, which date as far back as the year 1823, have entered into a contract with the Associated Press of your city for furnishing regularly all news, political as well as commercial, to the Press and trade of the island. This is a step in the right direction, and one the taking of which reflects great credit upon the manager of the above-mentioned Association. It is to be earnestly hoped that he will meet with all due patronage from the public in whose behalf he has so deservedly exerted himself.

Messrs. ARIZAS and DELMONTE, late of the *Siglo* editorial corps, are about starting a daily journal, called the *Occidental*. It is to be a political, literary and mercantile publication. The projectors can rely upon the sympathy and support from the well-to-do Cuban element, and may therefore meet with some success in their enterprise, although if we are to judge from past experience here, they will have very little material encouragement. The old landmarks are fast disappearing; the walls of ancient Havana are no longer needed to repel the attacks of filibusters or hostile armies. Iron-clads and neglect have made the ancient bulwarks useless, and it is doubtful whether a single fort in the Island could withstand the attacks of the *Numancia* or *Tetuan* for more than an hour. The space formerly occupied by the walls and fosses will soon be transformed into a splendid boulevard, and our pleasure-loving citizens will soon be compelled to hunt up their favorite amusement, the circus, in some other locality, the Government having notified the owners of these buildings to move their buildings, and leave the coast clear for the erection of buildings.

MARTINIQUE.

We have advices from Martinique up to the 4th by way of St. Jago de Cuba. The 25th of August was the day fixed upon for holding a cattle show at Fort de France, which was to last ten days. It was well attended, the Committee of Arrangements defraying all the expenses attending the forwarding of objects. The birth-day of the Emperor had been celebrated with the usual festivities, embracing salutes, fireworks, &c. All foreign vessels of war at anchor in the port joined in the demonstration. Petitions were being collected at Fort de France, to be sent to the home Government, relating to the outrage attempted on the 6th of June last.

HAYTI.

From Hayti we learn that SALNAVE's position is fast becoming dangerous, there being many members in the National Council partial to GEFFRARD. There exists, it is said, an underground revolutionary movement, which extends from Juana Mendez to Guarico. The President of St. Domingo favors BAEZ's party. The bonds of the Government are on the decline, being quoted to-day from 26 to 30 and even 40 per cent. discount. Puerto Prince and Guarico are the only districts where quiet prevails. The Administration of SALNAVE would not withstand the lack of support, and will probably go out all together or have to resign individually.

The remains of Gen. SANCE, who fell on the battle-field in 1865, were taken to Cape Haitien on Sunday. GEFFRARD and a large retinue followed the corpse to the grave.

The SALNAVE Administration did not appear very well pleased with the recent concordat; and this, because of their inability to support the clergy. Trade was very dull.

Signor MONTECATTINI who had been sojourning here, from Hayti, appointed by the Government for some mission in the United States, left yesterday by the *Liberty*. DEPUTY.

MEXICO.

The Trial of Santa Anna—Condition of Commerce—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. inform us that the trial of Gen. SANTA ANNA is daily expected to take place, his counsel, Don JOAQUIN MARIA ALCALDE, having already arrived from the City of Mexico. In Vera Cruz it was generally believed that sentence of death would be passed by the Court-martial. As an order, however, had arrived from the Supreme Government forbidding the carrying out of any sentence without the findings of the Court having previously been approved by the President as Commander-in-Chief, it was supposed that after the trial the authorities intended to pardon the old soldier. SANTA ANNA's wife and his lawyer have been working indefatigably in his behalf, and through their influence the order above alluded to had been obtained and communicated to the General commanding at Vera Cruz.

Commerce is nearly paralyzed, the principal cause of the inaction being the uncertainty of the stability of the Government and the claims presented for the duties on all merchandise imported into Vera Cruz during the siege and transhipped to Mexico and other towns. The first cause should have disappeared with the issuing of the document calling for the assembling of Congress, but quite the contrary effect has been produced and the distrust in commercial circles is on the increase. The definite arrangement entered into with the merchants of Vera Cruz has not restored confidence, they paying the sum of $150,000 to the public treasury, but the arrival of the merchandise has not produced any activity.

A convoy of two and a half millions of dollars was expected in Mexico, from Zacatecas, San Luis, and other interior towns. As soon as the money arrives a sufficient force will be detailed to escort the wagons. Another valuable train had left Zacatecas for Matamoras, but was detained in Monterey, owing to the presence of several guerrilla bands on the route. It has undoubtedly arrived ere this, as the detachment was strongly reinforced by national troops.

It is reported that Bishop ORMAECHEA and Gen. SALAS will be tried by Court-martial.

The troops lately commanded by GOMEZ and CANALES, which were disputing the possession of the State of Tamaulipas, have been disbanded by order of Gen. PAVON. DEPUTY.

Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The gross earnings of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad for August was $266,000. The Government business for the same time was $80,000, of which one-half is retained by the United States Treasurer, which amount pays the interest on all bonds issued to this Company, and contributes nearly seven per cent. toward payment of the principal.

Trial of Agricultural Implements at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The national trial of plows and other agricultural implements closed in this city to-day. It has been quite successful, especially in testing the draught of the different implements entered. The report of the Judges will probably appear in a month or two.

The Case of Milliken in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Judge SWAYNE has reserved his opinion in the case of MILLIKEN until to-morrow morning, when it will be made public.

Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

A fire last night destroyed the wagon shops of LAWRENCE & MCRAE, together with six buildings on the opposite side of the street. The loss will amount to $25,000.

Something New in the Way of Light.

At the National Hotel, on Cortlandt-street, in this City, is on exhibition "WHITE's" new method of burning kerosene oil, which seems destined to revolutionize the whole present methods of illuminating buildings. Its simplicity, convenience and cheapness cannot fail to recommend it to capitalists and the public at large. It consists in burning the oil from common gas pipes, conducted through the building in the same manner as for gas, and fed from a reservoir placed in the attic, cellar or outbuilding near the house. Burners are attached wherever lights are required. This system does away entirely with the use of lamps, and obviates the great danger attending the use of kerosene oil in them; at the same time it furnishes all the conveniences of gas, at about *one-third* the cost, and produces a richer and softer light, far less trying to the eyes.

Where this system has been introduced the insurance companies indorse it as the safest method of burning kerosene oil. The small expense attending the introduction of WHITE's method, and the impossibility of its getting out of order, are points greatly in favor of its speedy adoption by the public. We understand that Mr. WHITE proposes to dispose of rights to use this system, and offers inducements to capitalists to become interested in his invention.—*Evening Gazette.*

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of our fine* ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Medical Electricity.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, the well-known Medical Electrician, has resumed business at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can receive speedy relief through his electrical agencies.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly; PLANTATION BITTERS will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, depression, hypochondria, insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this PLANTATION BITTERS is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; dyspepsia, headache, dullness, ague and low spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the PLANTATION BITTERS. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Now Ready, largest and best assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., extends through to No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel* (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,
now opening at No. 686 Broadway. Curtain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

FINCH—WILCOX.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong, DUDLEY F. FINCH to HELLEN M., daughter of T. D. Wilcox.

DIED.

AMBLER.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday evening, Sept. 16, EDWARD F., only son of William and Tamson J. Ambler, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Sept. 15, CATHARINE CONKLIN, widow of the late Derrick A. Brinckerhoff, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, M. V. B. Brinckerhoff, Fishkill, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M.

BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 15, AUGUSTUS, and on Monday, Sept. 16, HARRY, aged 9 months, twin children of Wm. H. and Mary J. Burbank.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of their parents, Lafayette-av., between Bedford and Nostrand.

BOGARDUS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BOGARDUS, in her 89th year. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot of the Erie Railway, Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 18, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Hackensack.

CLARK.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, WILLIAM NEWTON CLARK, in the [illegible] year of his age.

FAMARINE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, LAVINIA, widow of the late Robert Famarine, in the 57th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

COLLINS.—On Monday morning, Sept. 16, in his 74th year, JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the societies with which he was connected, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, on 20th-st., Gramercy Park, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

EOFF.—On Monday, Sept. 16, after a short illness, JOHN THEODORE EOFF.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 54 Perry-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

KENNARD.—On Monday evening, Sept. 16, WARREN ALBERT, youngest child of William J. and Sarah Kennard, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LE HURAY.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, THEODORE LE HURAY, son of the late Nicholas Le Huray, of Philadelphia, aged 47 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LANGDON.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Aug. 31, WOODBURY LANGDON, in the 43d year of his age, third son of the late Walter Langdon, of this City.

LOW.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, EUGENE HUNTINGTON, infant son of S. B. and Annie B. Low.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

McDONALD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at New-Brunswick, N. J., HANNAH, widow of the late Wm. McDonald, aged 71 years.

PHELAN.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, at his late residence, in Fordham, Westchester County, JOHN PHELAN.

For notice of the funeral see to-morrow's paper.

REED.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, Mrs. LAURINDA REED, wife of Platt B. Reed.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from No. 254 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 15, ARTHUR JEROME, only child of Isabella and Dr. O. G. Smith, in the 3d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 18, at 2 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, MARY L., wife of the late Wm. E. Seymour, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Walton, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TOMPKINS.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, 9th month, 17th, HANNAH C. TOMPKINS, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Fifth Day, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 27th-st., New-York.

VAN WINKLE.—On Monday evening, Sept. 16, THOMAS O. VAN WINKLE, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 188 East 30th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

OFFICIAL—[No. 189.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Sixty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, by Officer Morrill, of the Nineteenth Precinct, aged about fifty years, dark hair and whiskers, five feet seven inches high. Dressed as follows: Dark coat, brown vest, trimmed with yellow, and ribbed pants, heavy shoes and white shirt. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY,
will contain the commencement of
NICK WHIFFLES,
THE BEST INDIAN STORY EVER WRITTEN.
In the chapters of
NICK WHIFFLES
the reader is presented with vivid descriptions of the stratagems of Indian Warfare, the customs peculiar to the red men, and
THE HEROIC EXPLOITS
of
NICK WHIFFLES,
the
JOLLY TRAPPER GUIDE,
whose queer artifices to
CIRCUMVENT THE SAVAGES,
in which he is aided by
HIS WONDERFUL DOG, "CALAMITY,"
and
THE TRICK-HORSE, "FIREBUG,"
are both
SUGGESTIVE AND LAUGHABLE.
At one moment we behold
NICK WHIFFLES,
surrounded by apparently insuperable "difficulties," a captive in the hands of the savages, and the next instant, after executing some novel stratagem, some dare-devil trick, he is once more a free man, and the forest reëchoes the victorious crow of the
INVINCIBLE GAME-COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.
NICK WHIFFLES
is undoubtedly the masterpiece of its author,
Dr. J. H. ROBINSON;
and ten years ago, when the celebrated Story of
NICK WHIFFLES
was originally published in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
we experienced an increase in our circulation of
OVER 40,000 EXTRA COPIES!
Thousands who read it have requested us to republish it, and thus it is that
NICK WHIFFLES
IS
ON THE WAR-PATH ONCE MORE.
NICK WHIFFLES
is but one of the attractions of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
for, beside it, we have an exciting Love Story, entitled
A LIFE AT STAKE,
By Mrs. LEON LEWIS;
an intensely dramatic historical romance, by
WM. HENRY PECK,
WILD REDBURN;
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THE PRISONER'S DAUGHTER;
And
THE BURNT MILL FARM,
A Story of England Fifty Years Ago,
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ONLY A DOLLAR.
AN UNROMANTIC COURTSHIP.
A characteristic letter from
THE SOLOMON OF THE AGE—
THE FAMOUS JOSH BILLINGS,
who writes exclusively for
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
And a queer and quaint production from
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS,
who also writes exclusively for
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The Grinder Papers, Gossip with Contributors, Items of Interest, Scientific Notes, and information on almost every subject, will be found in the next number of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
(READY TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,)
which also contains the commencement of
NICK WHIFFLES.
☞ THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News-Agent.
PRICE SIX CENTS PER COPY.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP, DURABLE, INSTANTANEOUS! [illegible] AGENCY, NO. 44 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., New-York,
Are prepared to furnish Club Houses and private Families with SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES, of superior patterns and finish, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed full standard by the United States Mint Assay. An examination of the extensive assortment, and the prices at which these goods are offered, will repay the attention of the closest and most critical buyers.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the stated meeting of this evening (18th) the subject of yellow fever in Southern cities will be considered, with special reference to means of relief for the suffering communities.
A. C. POST, M. D., President.
W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per Steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 9:40 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:25 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:10 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 295 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

LADIES ABOUT REFURNISHING ARE requested to examine the Parisian novelties in Upholstery goods just opened at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.'S
PUBLICATIONS.
WILL BE READY SATURDAY, SEPT. 21,
A NEW BOOK BY
TIMOTHY TITCOMB.

KATHRINA: Her Life and Mine; in a Poem. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Bitter Sweet." One vol., 12mo, about 300 pages. Price...$1 50; full gilt, $2 50.

"Kathrina" is marked by the same leading characteristics which made "Bitter Sweet" not only the most popular of the productions of this favorite author, but the most widely-read poem ever issued in America. Its aim is to illustrate the power of a true woman to ennoble and to elevate man; to reveal to him the true end of life, and to lead him to press after it with the same earnestness and determination which have marked his struggles to realize his dreams of ambition. Although mainly narrative in form, parts of the work are dramatic and lyrical, and scattered through the poem are passages unsurpassed for their exquisite and pathetic tenderness. The poem is, in brief, the ripest work of its author, and its merits are sure to secure it the same cordial reception and extraordinary popularity enjoyed by its predecessor, "Bitter Sweet."

☞ *Early advance orders for Kathrina are requested from the trade.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COL. FORNEY'S
LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
LETTERS FROM EUROPE,
BY
JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq.,
Publisher and Editor of the "Philadelphia Press," and "Washington Chronicle," and Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

Read the following editorial notice of this work, taken from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Daily Press of September 16, 1867:

"Since the commencement of the publication of Col. Forney's letters from Europe in the *Philadelphia Daily* and *Weekly Press*, the publisher of that paper has been in the receipt of innumerable inquiries from those who wished to know if the correspondence would not appear in book form. In accordance with their requests, we will now state that these letters, carefully revised and rewritten, with important additions, are now in press, and will shortly be given to the world in a large duodecimo volume of 500 pages, by the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, who are sparing no expense to make of it a book which shall combine every feature of typographical excellence characteristic of the best publications of this firm. It will contain an excellent steel portrait of the author, engraved in the finest style of the art, by one of the best artists in the country, and it will be in every respect a work acceptable to the numerous friends of Col. John W. Forney. The correspondence gives the author's impressions of various countries which he visited during an European tour of several months, with observations upon society, politics, amusements, manufactures, educational and religious institutions in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland. The variety of these letters may be judged from the fact that they were written from London, Liverpool, Oxford, Windsor, Halifax, Stratford-upon-Avon, Chester, Paris, Berne, Lake Leman, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Weisbaden, On the Rhine, Coblentz, Brussels, Antwerp, the Hague, and various other places on the continent of Europe."

The work will be published in one large duodecimo volume of over 500 pages, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price two dollars.

Booksellers, news agents, canvassers, and all others are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled out of the first edition. Address all orders, wholesale and retail, to the publishers of it,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
and they will receive immediate attention.

Sample copies of "Col. Forney's Letters from Europe" will be sent to any one, to any place, in advance of the day of publication, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price of the work.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS are wanted in every county, town, and village in the United States and Canadas, to engage in getting subscribers to the above work.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, on copying the above advertisement one time and calling attention to the advertisement in their editorial columns, on mailing a copy of their paper with such notices in to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, shall have a copy of "Col. Forney's Letters from Europe," bound in cloth, sent to them, in advance of the day of publication, free of postage.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. LIFE OF JOSIAH QUINCY.
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A faithful and graphic record of a life rich in culture and high aims, and distinguished by varied and beneficent activities. As Member of Congress, Mayor of Boston, President of Harvard University, as a wise and zealous advocate of Freedom and a national life inspired by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the story of Mr. Quincy's career is one to be read with admiration by all who can appreciate what is noblest in American principles and in human character.

II. WAVERLEY. 1 Vol.
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The first two volumes of The Illustrated Library Edition of the Waverley Novels; 12mo, to match Illustrated Library Edition of Dickens' Works, now in course of publication. The edition will be comprised in twenty-five volumes. $1 50 a volume.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Republican General Committee, held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and they are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1867, and elect by ballot three delegates and three alternate delegates to the Union Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1867.

The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the ballots, and the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, in conjunction with said Inspectors, shall sign the credentials of the delegates so elected.

The notice of the time and place of holding said election shall be published in the New-York TIMES, *Commercial Advertiser* and New-York *Tribune* for at least two days previous to said election. The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
ANDREW J. PLUMB, }

N. B.—The delegates elected in accordance with the above call are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 17—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. comp'd 'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. comp'd 'ts '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	May comp'd 'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C. '65 Jan&July	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. comp'd 'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C. '67 cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. comp'd 'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. comp'd 'ts '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

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All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

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NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 17, 1867.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 35 DIFFERENCE.

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SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.

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Brown County.
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Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by
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La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
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Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running management with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) held on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the death of our friend and late associate, EDWIN BARTLETT, who has been identified with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad almost from its commencement; who was also one of the original members of this Board, and for several years its presiding officer.

Resolved, That his faithful and devoted services in this trust entitle him to the grateful remembrance of all who have been interested in its success; and that in his death we mourn not only the loss of an esteemed and valued colleague, but of one who in all the relations of life has earned the highest reputation for integrity and honor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the papers of this City.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Sept. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOlution of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

T. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 27, 28,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (E. D.,) No. 38 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be reopened on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and will remain open until the day to be fixed by the Trustees for again closing them preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the new corporation.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE promptly negotiated by
S. W. JOHNSON & KING,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.
SAML. WM. JOHNSON,
WM. DEHON KING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAGIC Ruffle Company, will hold their annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at their office No. 191 Church-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY in October, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues.
Central Pacific Railroad Stock Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants' Union Express stock bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 49 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 233 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

DRY GOODS

GRAND OPENING!
AT
R. H. MACY'S,
OF
FALL GOODS,
ALL THIS WEEK,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
(formerly of No. 425 Broadway)
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE,
2d door below 17th-st.,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867, the largest assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS in New-York, comprising both long and square Shawls in the newest and most exquisite designs.

Also, a large lot of bordered shawls that were made to order and received direct from Calcutta, which cannot be surpassed for style and beauty.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,

of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS,

Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.
RICH DRESS GOODS
in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us.
VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and some of the greatest Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS.
BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER, WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS, suitable for all classes. Some
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MOURNING GOODS,
in great variety; also,
300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,
from 45c. to $1, very cheap.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
A very full assortment at low prices.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
in full assortment.
500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TREFOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES,
from auction, in all shades at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges, to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.
SHAWLS
in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of shawls, in long and square.
ALSO,
250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, from auction, at less than gold cost.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS,
in all widths, at great bargains.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
in the newest and most desirable styles.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

5,000 AUCTION BLANKETS.

10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS, and 12,000 YARDS FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at nearly half former prices.

BIG LOTS MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.

We are selling a splendid shirting muslin for 12½c. a yard; same quality sold on the avenue for 15c. and 20c. Our blankets are from $3 to $4 a pair less than last year.

FOSTER BROTHERS, [illegible]-av., near 16th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 271 Bleecker-st.

F. DE PESCHAL, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, Infants' Wardrobes, Children's Cloaks and Suits; Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, [illegible] Waists, Blankets, [illegible] and Night Gowns, handsome Initials and Monograms worked, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Embroidered, Stamping and Stamped Goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELDER'S, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible] East side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, [illegible] CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 733 BROADWAY—THE HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, laces, and all valuable personal property; or money loaned on the same.

J. B. COHEN, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO SUBLET—WITH BOARD [illegible] No. [illegible] 5th-av.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—[illegible]

NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST.—ROOMS [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO rooms with board, in a private family [illegible] Address, stating terms, [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE [illegible] can find good board in a small private family, three minutes from depot and one hour from City [illegible] references exchanged. Address S. H., Post-office, Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE quiet family for a family consisting of three adults, where no other boarders would be taken. Apply [illegible] Address, stating terms, particulars, [illegible] Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A LADY HAS SEVERAL LARGE AND [illegible] bedrooms and a parlor to let handsomely furnished, to gentlemen separately or in party. With full or partial board. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 44 WEST [illegible]-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with furnished rooms and first-class board. Servants and children not taken. References required.

NO. 36 EAST TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, with private parlor and [illegible] floor; first-class board; private table if required; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING six rooms, to let without board or with private table, either singly or in suites; also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. [illegible] University-place. References required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to rent, with first-class board, where every effort will be made to promote home comforts. Those wishing such accommodations will please call at No. 35 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH his wife, two children and servant, want a parlor and two bedrooms, with board for the Winter, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 55 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET to a gentleman a well furnished, pleasant room, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace and privilege of bath; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 260 West 37th-st.

TO LET.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 2 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.; terms moderate. Apply in the evening.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on second floor, No. 114 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway, gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; meals if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S [illegible] with or without board; also a basement for a physician; terms moderate.

NO. 125 EAST [illegible]-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with parlors suitable for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first class.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.—PARTIES OF [illegible] can be accommodated with board at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av; the house is pleasant and location good. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, including a parlor 15 by 32, elegantly frescoed and furnished, at No. [illegible] East 11th-st.; references exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND STORY room to let to one or two gentlemen; also a hall bedroom; house has all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. [illegible]

ELEGANT ROOMS RECENTLY REFITTED, can be secured at No. 100 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 124 WEST 4th-st.; pleasant rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board. Apply at No. 134 West 4th-st., near Washington-square.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West [illegible]-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY be obtained by applying at No. 40 East 31st-st.; also, a physician's office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD TO BE HAD—15 minutes by City cars from Jersey City ferry. Address [illegible] Bergen, N. J.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class board on Madison-square. Those desiring home comforts may address A. B., Box 253 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 141 (OLD NO. 31) WEST 41ST-ST.—A suite of handsome rooms, 62 feet deep, to let, with private table or private board; references exchanged.

NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place—rooms en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway—To let to a gentleman, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

AT NO. 80 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 15TH-ST., SECOND DOOR east of 4th-av., to let with board; room on the second floor; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without board, in a small family, No. 117 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A FIRST-CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, first floor, with select bathrooms and private table; other rooms on second floor. No. 8 University-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 274 CLARK-ST. Rooms en suite or single; reference required.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful country seat of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of fifty acres, lying between the Hyde Park Road and Hudson River, half mile north of Poughkeepsie, with furniture, stock and farming implements complete, to let for six or twelve months from Oct. 1, 1867. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address Drawer No. 151, Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwellings, 15 minutes to ferry; in good order and neighborhood; gas chandeliers, water; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, Nos. 112, 116 Ryerson-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 28 East 14th-st., for business or to let, furnished, to a private family. Apply on the premises to GEO. T. ELLIOT or to HOMER MORGAN, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (15 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, LARGE furnished house, modern improvements; grounds, stables, conservatories, billiard-room; also, an unfurnished cottage, with stable and grounds. Apply to Box No. 4,037 N.-Y. Post-office.

AT YONKERS—TO RENT, FURNISHED frame house, 11 rooms; good location; good Winter house; from Oct. 1 to May 1. Rent between $80 and $90 per month.

S. D. DAVIS, No. 12 Broadway.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ACCESSIBLY located, to rent for $3,000. If desirable, the gentleman and wife would remain to board. First-class reference given and required. Address R. S. T., Station G.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-st., have furnished and unfurnished houses to let, on north shore, Staten Island; choice locations and near landings.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS or longer, at low rent, a country seat pleasantly located on Staten Island, near Clifton Landing. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SUITE OF ROOMS in the first-class stone building No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in a private family; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY seat at Mamaroneck; fine dwelling, outhouses, garden and lawn; [illegible] per month, with use of horses and carriages. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED house, one hour from Wall-st. Apply at Foreign Letter Office, No. 29 William-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN-stone House in [illegible]-st., near [illegible] Bed and mantel glasses, piano. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO FURnished rooms; gas and bath in the house. Inquire at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE—A VERY DESIRABLE basement to let at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 14th-st. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 18TH-st. to let. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. [illegible] av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. [illegible]
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.

Gives special attention to selling and [illegible] first-class [illegible] and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best [illegible] houses [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

[illegible]

And a large number of other houses, variously located.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE—WITH immediate possession if desired:

W. [illegible]th-st., near 6th-av., Nos. 161 and [illegible], new and first class.
[illegible]
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.—FOR SALE the extra wide and elegant four-story house, No. [illegible] 5th-av., northeast corner 37th-st., with extra lot and stable in the rear; the house is [illegible] feet, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; immediate possession given. For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FIRST-class brown-stone house in [illegible]-st., near 5th-av. The house is 25 feet wide, by the ordinary depth, with an extended back building. The house is very substantially constructed, and is in every way one of the most desirable residences in this City. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., and being the fourth house West of 4th-st. Apply to WM. H. HOMER, No. [illegible] Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION ABOVE the Fifth-av. Hotel, a full-sized first-class house in perfect order, with the expensive furniture. For permits and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., about 23 by 50 feet, finished. Can be seen only by permits. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV.—MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE. —The large and valuable plot of ground southeast corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., being 125 feet 3 inches front on 5th-av. and 100 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN, HIGH-STOOP corner house and two inside houses, with all modern improvements for sale; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW first-class, four-story brown stone front house, on the north side of 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to S. W. JESSUP, 422 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, five splendid new four-story high-basement brown-stone houses, corner of Park-av. and 37th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of J. G. CHURCHILL, 4 Pine-st.

29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x[illegible] $36,000, (a bargain;) others, 4th-st. to 50th-st., $12,000 to $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—A FINE CORNER store, with dwellings, rented for $4,700; price $55,000. Also many other stores and private houses for sale by ISAAC HOMIG, No. 21 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW houses, two story and basement and sub-cellar; handsomely finished, with heater, water-closet, gas, &c.; Nos. 80 and 82 Hamilton-av., next street to Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av. cars; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises or of J. W. EVARTS, New-York Life Insurance office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. [illegible] Pacific-st., near Nevins-st.; house 21½ by 44 feet; lot 21½ by 100 feet, with all the improvements; in perfect order; possession immediately, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of C. W. CAREY, corner of William and Spruce sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A nearly new modern house; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; extra large lot; on one of the best streets in Brooklyn; high ground and first-class neighborhood. Address ROSS, Box No. 152 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes, and near the residence of the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres with half a mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; land highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the southern part of Westchester County, twelve miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; mansion, greenhouse and graperies, with elegant surroundings; twenty acres of land; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 133 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, A NEW house containing eight large rooms handsomely finished, on a lot 100 by 125 feet; grounds well filled with fruit; only one block from the South Bergen horse cars; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply to Room No. 19, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in West Morrisania, 8¼ miles from the City Hall; fine house, with 11 rooms, and lot 200x225 feet; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams' Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 110 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 34 acres, with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broadway.

A FARM ON THE HUDSON—226 ACRES, with farmhouses, barns, outbuildings, stock, crops, farming implements, &c.; terms one-half cash, or will exchange for New-York City property.

JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

A FARM AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—90 acres, with an elegant villa, two miles from Saratoga Springs; will sell or exchange for New-York City property. Call and see photographs.

JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$16,000—A STRICTLY FIRST-class country residence at [illegible], furnished or unfurnished. Call upon S. P. SMITH & SONS, No. 201 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, near [illegible] Montclair, N. J., [illegible] walk from [illegible] depot. J. H. [illegible], No. [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF [illegible] acres, pleasantly located near station on line of Staten Island Railroad; comfortable house, outbuildings, and 12 acres [illegible]. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILDing lots on Paulison and Gregory avs.; fine views and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED cottage for sale, convenient to depot; 16 miles from the City; price low. Apply 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; a large number of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT YONkers, for a private family, for six months, from 1st of November, containing twelve rooms, with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated. Rent not to exceed $125 per month. Address Box No. 61 Westchester Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a small house in the country, within one hour and a half from City Hall, until next May; family of two adults and two children; best of references. Address SORISE, Tribune Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED house, located below 14th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Address, giving particulars, J., care American Condensed Milk Co., No. 173 5th-av.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 16 Pine-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A SELECT SCHOOL, A LADY fully qualified to teach the higher branches, the higher mathematics and Latin; she must be experienced and a member of the Episcopal Church. Testimonials as to ability, success and character, with references and statement of age, may be sent in copy to E., Box No. 330 Lancaster, Penn. A liberal salary will be paid to a really competent teacher.

A LADY, SEVENTEEN YEARS TEACHER in this City, fine classics, and thorough French and English, [illegible] desires an engagement as daily governess; [illegible] furnished; she will be in town from MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address A. T. G., Box No. 153 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young lady experienced in the education and management of children, in a private family; competent to teach English, French, Spanish, Piano, Harp and painting; good references. Address Miss M. DAY, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a governess to take charge of education of a child of 10 years; one competent to give instruction in music, French and drawing, will please apply on Thursday or Friday, 19th and 20th inst., at No. 37 West 3[illegible]-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Primary and Preparatory Departments, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. [illegible]

[illegible] Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, where parents are especially invited to call.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also correct stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can receive private lessons day or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circulars or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year, Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first, if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 4th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 804 Broadway,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 1-8 West 42d-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 35th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL, Fishkill, or at this station.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—French and English school for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 17, 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.

E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—HON. WM. H. SEWard, President. Fall term commences Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls and small boys, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $275 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 132 Broadway, or address the Principal.

WANTED—EDUCATION.—THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with a gentleman thoroughly capable of preparing his son for a special collegiate course; must be a resident of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating number of pupils, terms, &c., &c., L. T. G., Box No. 147 Times Office.

A LADY, EMPLOYING A HIGHLY COMpetent governess, would take four girls, between the ages of 12 and 15, to be instructed with her own daughters; location healthy and pleasant, and terms very moderate. Address H. O. T., Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 37 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSIcal Culture, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. B. CARSWELL, Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PUPILS ASSISTED IN Greek and Latin; instruction given in modern languages; terms moderate. Address M. G., No. 30 Ludlow-st.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

Rev. S. M. BATTIE, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, AN English, French and Classical School for boys, corner of 4th-av. and 38th-st. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 10 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 25. Letters directed to Mme. L. D. FREVOST, Box No. 1,336 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

DE CHAUMAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 337 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 22 and 24 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MERBER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 8 West 38th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MERBER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,189 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for colleges.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 129th-st. and Harlem River.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS [illegible]-av., bet 34th and 35th sts.; for girls 61 West [illegible]-st. Address E. M. COE.

N. WESTBROOK'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute (formerly of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 12 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS E. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 201 East 18th-st., Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 18.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND [illegible], NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 55 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 63 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Anchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
J. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Bond,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. B. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan'l. Schenck,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 86 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $380 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.

For prospectus, address

REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Classes are now formed for Children, Beginners and Advanced Pupils; also Evening Classes in all branches.

The popular evening ELEMENTARY CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL CLASSES will commence the first week in October.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.

Mrs. C. C. CHRIMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.

For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 169 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Prof's. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Charbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 23d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, at No. 152 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. E. S. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 805 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS F. M. ALVORD WILL GIVE LESsons on the piano, in singing and cultivation of the voice, at her studio, "Fine Arts Gallery," No. 87 5th-av., or at the residence of pupils in New-York or Brooklyn. Lessons in French, private or in classes, with the best teachers.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts Mansion, No. 1,521 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. [illegible] West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 19 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 5. For circulars address Miss E. S. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALMER will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 23.

MADAME MARTINEZ'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible] will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. H. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 18, Lexington-av., N. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 123 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classical, [illegible] and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LAdy of high respectability and education having her residence in a delightful location in the suburbs, will open on 10th September a Juvenile Boarding-school for Misses under 12 years. Ample play-grounds, with kind and careful instruction are the inducements she offers. For circulars, with references, terms, &c., apply to SIBERIA OTT, Esq., No. 733 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV. NEW-YORK.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 443 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 5. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'

English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—A LADY graduate, of the highest educational advantages, unexceptionably connected, desires to instruct a select number of young ladies as a class (and individually) in thorough English, Latin, French, and all the departments of a lady's education. An excellent opportunity for ladies preparing to graduate in any institute, or others decidedly backward, requiring substantial help. Class-room in locality central and good. Terms less than the cost of home instruction. Will also undertake a few pupils at their residences. Address L. E. S., Box No. 161 Times Office.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 443 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 3 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 9th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions; eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 232 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on September 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. E. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. [illegible] Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 31st-st., reopens Sept. 23.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 232 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 202 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. S. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,193 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 109 East 29th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON...C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON...C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS...$120
SECOND-CLASS...70

Through tickets to London $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. Rogers, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON...SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING...SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON...SATURDAY...Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY...Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP...SATURDAY...Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY...Oct. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK...Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA...WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA...Sept. 21
HECLA...Sept. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf at Jersey City at 8½ A. M. WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$130
Second Cabin Passage...80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage...$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$125
Second Cabin Passage...70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York on the [illegible] of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates from New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, [illegible] for first class, and [illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. DUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin...$250
Second Cabin...175
Steerage...85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin...$300
Second Cabin...200
Steerage...100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19,
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship ALABAMA, Capt. LINEBURNER, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow, Sept. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST,
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 90	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 64	North Adams	6 00
Rochester	5 20	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West.—Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. Pier at [illegible], and 34th-st. at [illegible] A. M., for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and Hudson by ferry, connecting at Athens depot by special train, with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at [illegible] A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at [illegible], or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, [illegible] cents. Excursion tickets [illegible]. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, EAST NORWICH AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL S. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.) at 4 P. M., and foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The [illegible] steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible], leaves [illegible] New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Sagaponack, Southold and Riverhead. Returning leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. [illegible], TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The steamer ARTEMAS, Capt. W. H. Grant, leaves Pier No. [illegible], WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 124 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat [illegible] will leave foot of Barclay-st., [illegible], as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 8 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 6½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leave Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8:20 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy with trains for East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:43 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:43 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, SEPT. 2 edition—all railroads and steamboats from New-York—complete, with City maps, 25 cents. BENEDICT & BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of TEMPLE & MARSH, for the purpose of transacting a strictly commission business in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, Southern securities, &c., &c.
T. J. TEMPLE,
J. A. MARSH.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in the manufacture of FIRST-CLASS WRITING-PAPER of all descriptions, having had control of the manufacturing department of first-class establishments for years, desires a position as SUPERINTENDENT. Would also take stock in a well-regulated establishment, if desired. Compensation commensurate with ability and experience. Replies giving full name and address, will be STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Address PAPER, Box No. 132 Tribune Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A VALUABLE medicinal spring and hotel property, now yielding a handsome income, which may be largely increased by attention. G. C. E., Station D.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE—$3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. Manhattan Gas Works, 14th-st. and Av. C. J. SMITH.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING. G. A. WHITEHORNE, NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kern's National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Kern. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For [illegible] 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. For [illegible] King-st., from Washington to West-st.
[illegible]
14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.
16th. For laying crosswalks in 2d-av., from 45th to 56th-st.
17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.
18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 3d-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—
1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
4th. Both sides of 46th-st. from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 8th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.
6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st., and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.
7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st. and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.
8th. Both sides of 46th-st. and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.
9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d av.
11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.
12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.
13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 267 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 108 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.
16th. Both sides of 2d-av., from a point half way between 45th and 46th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 2d-av.
17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.
18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 27th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 27, 1867.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.
A Treasurer, in the place of Joseph Howland.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly.
A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.
Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.
One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.
A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.
Three Coroners in the place of William C. Gover, John Wildey, and Robert Gamble.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of New-York, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1867.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT LYMAN, of the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Mutual Building, State-st., before HARVEY J. KING, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD DODD, United States Marshal, as Messenger Northern District of New-York.
By PETER F. DAW, Deputy.
Dated TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH DAVIS, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Hull Fanton, Room No. 4 Tracy Block, Havana, New-York, before HULL FANTON, Register, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. EDWARD DODD, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Northern District, New-York.
By WM. H. COREY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. ROPER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Sept. 11, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 18, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on Monday next, 23d of September. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites, [illegible]
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED [illegible].
SPRINGMEYER BROS.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.,
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(with lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 20 PER CENT. at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie, and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK...Director.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
A. E. HAUCK, A. RONCONI,
BELLINI, BARAGLI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1867,
BELLINI'S
"I PURITANI."
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(His first appearance this season.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1867,
ROSSINI'S
OTHELLO.
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
E. PANCANI.
(His first appearance.)
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1867,
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET.
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
Mlle. MARIE SAND,
Mr. C. MARVIG, and others.
(Their first appearance.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:
General Admission...$1 50
Secured Seats, extra...1 00
Boxes from...$8 to 12 00
Family Circle...75
THE REGULAR SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE THIS TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17.
At the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Church of West Farms, Westchester County, will hold a Harvest Home on the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, in the building next the Post-office. A variety of very elegant articles will be offered for sale. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING, to meet at the halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. Terms $5 per quarter. Applications to be made at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 B flat Clarionets.
3 E flat Altos.
3 B flat Tenors.
1 Baritone.
1 B flat Bass.
3 E flat Cornets.
3 B flat Cornets.
2 E flat Tubas.
1 Bass Drum.
1 Snare Drum.
1 pair Cymbals.
The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.
Further information may be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-General, and Quartermaster U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the necessary LABOR AND MATERIALS for the alteration and addition of the "Post Hospital," at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office. Builders proposing to bid are invited to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($3,000) three thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for alteration and addition to Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and A. Q. M. G.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 12, 1867.
SEPARATE OR COMBINED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of the 25th inst., for the privilege of transacting an express business on the main line of this Company from New-York to Easton, and the following branch and connecting roads:
NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.
BOONTON BRANCH OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
SUSSEX RAILROAD.
The Company reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.
Further information will be given upon application to the undersigned, to whom all proposals should be addressed.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Supt. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
THIRD FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS and shoes at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, when they will offer a large and varied assortment of heavy goods for Winter, comprising men's, women's, Misses' and children's wear.

FIFTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1867.
Also, at same time,
10,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.
Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
FINE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, and FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a varied collection of works of art by artists of the modern school, comprising Landscapes, Marine, Historical and Religious Works, which are now on exhibition, and will be till dates of sale.
Catalogues can be had in the office.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., being a collection from a private residence. By THRALL & BROTHERS, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 63 Liberty-st., a collection of oil-paintings by eminent artists, Culverhouse, Doughty, Van Zandt, Gifford, Muller, Mason, Bonfield, Boutelle, Holbein, Coates, Seitz, &c. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.

H. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., fancy goods and other merchandise, at No. 310 Broadway. A fine coupe and barouche for sale cheap.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY L. TIFFANY against MAGDALENA L. LANBY, MARIA LANBY, CATHARINE LANBY, and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the [illegible] day of August, 1867, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 19th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. A. LAWRENCE, Real Estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Eleventh, late the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of the estate late the property of James Delancey, Esq., made by Evert Bancker, by lot number one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, (1,755,) bounded westerly in front by Suffolk-street, northerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, (1,756,) now or late belonging to Dennis Hicks, easterly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, (1,778,) now or late belonging to Samuel Jones, and southerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, (1,754,) containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, 100 feet. And, also, all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished in a certain map or chart of the estate late the property of James Delancey, Esq., made by Evert Bancker, by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, (1,756,) bounded easterly in the rear by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, (1,777,) westerly in front by Suffolk-street, northerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, (1,757,) and southerly by lot No. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, (1,755,) and all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; the said premises being known as Nos. 26 and 28 Suffolk-street. Dated Aug. 28, 1867. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
RUGGLES & FELT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Also, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Fashionable Summer Season and Programme.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,
in which the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY APPEAR.
To be seen at all hours,
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, possessing all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, has been added to
THE GRAND AQUARIA.
They are RARE, CURIOUS and BRILLIANT specimens of the Tropical inhabitants of the deep.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's, Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
THE LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN...Lessee and Director.
TUESDAY, Sept. 24,
INAUGURATION OF A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE AND FIRST REPRESENTATION
in this country of
OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS, (which has created a perfect furore in Europe,) entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which will be presented with a perfect
COMPLETENESS IN DETAIL OF SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion,
And a company comprising the following
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN ARTISTS:
Mlle. Lucille Tostee,
Mlle. Ciquot de Falcourt,
Mlle. Isabelle Armand,
Mde. Marguerite,
Mlle. Mathilde,
Mme. Duchesne,
Mme. Monier,
Mons. Guffroy,
Mons. Duchesne,
Mons. Lagriffoul,
Mons. Leduc,
Mons. Monier,
Mons. Benedick,
Mons. Valter.
A complete orchestra of accomplished musicians and a superb chorus selected from the principal Parisian theatres.
PRICES.
Admission...One Dollar.
Reserved Seats...$1 50
Balcony Boxes (according to location)...$8—$10.
Proscenium Boxes (according to location)...$12—$15.
Gallery...50 cents.
Tickets for the first three nights, TUESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th, ready on MONDAY, 16th Sept., at the box office of the theatre, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Chickering & Sons', Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at J. Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...MR. LESTER WALLACK.
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
For the Fall and Winter Season.
The Theatre has been RE-DECORATED, EMBELLISHED and RENOVATED throughout.
A NEW COMEDY,
BY CRAVEN,
Entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
WITH
A NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BURNAND,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.
Further particulars, with
A LIST OF THE COMPANY,
Will appear in future advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

James E. Hayes...Lessee
G. L. Fox...Stage Manager
C. W. Tayleure...Business Manager
CROWDED OVERWHELMINGLY EVERY NIGHT. SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Whose engagement already surpasses in its brilliant success all the former triumphs of his glorious career in the Metropolis. The popular rush to enjoy the most masterly personation of this, our great comedian, is unprecedented. The demand during the day for reserved seats ordinarily includes nearly all the fashionable portions of the house; and at night the line of eager applicants for admission extends across the entire lobby, and from the box-office to the outer edge of the pavement. Every night and Saturday afternoon, Boucicault's beautiful drama
RIP VAN WINKLE, OR THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE...Mr. JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with Charts of Character, daily.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
LADIES' CLASS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS', WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CIRCULARS AT THE ACADEMY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY, No. 129 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive ladies from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreul. Open for instructions Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867. Circulars at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles, at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.
The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the
FIRST MEDAL
at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

MR. R. G. PAIGE, PRIMO TENORE in concert and oratorio singer, having returned to New-York, is open for engagement, and will give lessons in English ballad singing, Italian vocalization, Piano-forte and organ. Address at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, Music Warehouse, No. 543 Broadway.

JENNYS & SON'S ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES are offered to the public in every style, with the patent agraffe, at prices below any other first-class makers in the City. Parties would do well to examine them. Factory and warerooms, No. 233 East 21st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 45 East 14th-st., Union Square. N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. E. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—12 SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes of various makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

WANTED—A SINGER, TO SING BASE. Inquire at the Rutgers Church, on Friday Evening, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOCAL music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI.

TO-NIGHT—MEDEA—THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU.
Seats for [illegible] can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
[illegible]
LAST NIGHT OF MADAME RISTORI.
[illegible]
the same [illegible] in which Mme. RISTORI made her memorable triumphant debut in America last season.
The Company of Madame Ristori has been augmented by new artists. Among them is
[illegible]
who is one of the few great dramatic artists possessed by Italy, and who has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his representations, and who will make his first appearance in the celebrated tragedy,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THIRD RISTORI NIGHT—MARY STUART.
IN BROOKLYN MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
Director...J. GRAU.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867–8 at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Sept. 19.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway. SIXTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, AND
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
PIER AND RIVER, SCENES BY STARLIGHT,
TOMBS POLICE COURT, &c.
EVERY NIGHT...at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY...at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY...at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...W. WHEATLEY.
SECOND YEAR
of the successful spectacular drama of the
BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21.
BLACK CROOK.
MATINEE COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.
Third week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL in the [illegible] BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming [illegible]. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7¼. Admission 75 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT, KING LEAR.
EDWIN FORREST...KING LEAR.
THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST—OTHELLO.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
corner 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director...John [illegible]
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the
DEVIL'S AUCTION
will be presented, with the grand star
EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE.
Corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av.
HARRY LESLIE...Manager.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, with Mme. CELESTINE and LESLIE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Admission only 25 cents.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
The members of the orchestra are requested to attend rehearsal on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the Academy of Music.
MAX MARETZEK.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired of being the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $15 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES.—Designed especially for those pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music. NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 820 Broadway.

PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST, AT DODWORTH'S HALL. EVERY NIGHT, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES—SECOND DAY.
FIRST RACE—Selling Premium $300, for all ages, dash of one and a half miles. B. Schoerck enters b. h. Knight of St. Patrick; Col. McDaniels enters black filly Black Slave; Col. McDaniels enters b. h. Oakland; Dr. J. W. Weldon enters b. f. [illegible]
SECOND RACE—Purse $500; two-mile heats, for all ages. Col. McDaniels enters b. c. Red Dick; J. F. Brown enters b. c. Tycoon.
The first race will be started at 2 P. M. precisely.
The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., run directly to the grounds, as follows: 10 A. M., 12 M., and 12½ and 1½ P. M.; leave New-York at 5:40 P. M.
Stages will connect with Hoboken Ferry horse-cars at Union Hill and run direct to the track.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. [illegible] Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st. [illegible]
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, [illegible]
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion." [illegible] Price $1. [illegible] 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—E. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, [illegible]

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, [illegible]

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment [illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL [illegible]

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES [illegible]

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY [illegible] DR. POWERS [illegible]

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. [illegible] Stanton-st. [illegible]

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' [illegible] and Pills; [illegible] Stanton-st.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Continued from First Page.

Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments, carried the bridge, and crossing by that and a neighboring ford, the whole corps crossed over. Afterward assailing yonder heights from which a rebel battery had been pouring upon them a constant and destructive fire, they succeeded in dislodging the enemy, and it is said that some of their assailing force nearly reached the village; but here, as on our right, victory seemed to vibrate. A. P. HILL, with his division, by a rapid march from Harper's Ferry, which they left that morning, reached the ground in the afternoon, and joining his command to the rebel right wing, their united efforts drove back our troops from their advanced position, but rallying with spirit and supported by our batteries on the eastern bank of the creek, they, after desperate fighting, in which Gen. RODMAN, one of their division commanders, fell mortally wounded, were enabled still to maintain their stand upon its western shore, while the rebels fell back to the heights as darkness closed the day. [The bridge has been known in the neighborhood ever since the battle as the Burnside Bridge, which name, for its pastoral as well as patriotic significance, it will probably retain for ever.] Thus ended only for want of light to pursue it further a battle that had raged for nearly fourteen hours, and which, beyond doubt, was the fiercest and bloodiest of the war. Twelve thousand of our dead and wounded warriors, and at least as many more of the enemy, lay stretched upon the field. I have, of course, not ventured to attempt more than the merest outline of some of the most prominent points of the action. To note the movements of the various divisions, brigades and regiments, their marches, manœuvres and combinations, and the names of the officers who led them, even if I possessed the information necessary for the purpose, and that would insure me against doing injustice to any, would far exceed the limits permitted to such an address. I should rejoice to be able to refer by name to every man who that day did his duty, from the General-in-Chief to the humblest subordinate in the ranks, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are all registered elsewhere, and that neither their names nor deeds are dependent on this ephemeral record. Viewing these hills and valleys as we do to-day in the full luxuriance of their autumnal beauty, restored by the indomitable energy of their thrifty population to the condition they presented before hostile armies selected them as the theatre of their contest, and then calling up to memory or imagination the spectacle they exhibited when that contest closed, and the harvest of death lay heaped in horrid swaths all over their undulating surface, and how impressive, almost appalling, is the sense of the destruction which a few brief hours had accomplished. The day before the battle, this region, one of the most beautiful and productive of the State in its orchards and meadows, corn-fields and pastures, woodlands and water courses, presented

> "A happy rural seat of various view."

that filled the eye of the visitor with delight, inferior only to that of the happy husbandmen, its owners. They, thus far knowing little of war save by its distant echoes, awoke on the morning of the 17th of September, 1862, to all its dread realities.

"Hark to that roar, whose swift and deafening peals
In countless echoes through the mountains ring;
Now swells the intermingling din; the jar,
Frequent and frightful, of the bursting bomb;
The falling tree, the shriek, the groan, the shout—
The ceaseless clangor and the rush of men
Inebriate with rage! Loud and more loud
The discord grows, till pale Death shuts the scene,
And o'er the conqueror and the conquered draws
His cold and bloody shroud!"

But let us pass from this melancholy retrospect to the more agreeable contemplation of the tribute due to the valiant dead that lie here now at rest around us. The posthumous honors rendered to departed patriots are commended to us by the example of the noblest nations of antiquity, and are prompted by those impulses of the human heart which in all ages seek to perpetuate some record or reminiscence of the good and the brave. In the best days of the republics of old, these mortuary observances were far more frequent and impressive than in modern times; they not only embalmed the bodies of their warriors and statesmen, but their funeral ceremonies, the eulogies pronounced over them, and the monuments erected to their memory, were recognized as of national obligation. Their exploits were chronicled and elaborated by the poets and orators of their nation, and have been handed down to the present day as a classic theme on which the youthful mind still delights to dwell. It was a custom with the Athenians to appoint every year a time for the observance of solemn funeral rites over the remains of their heroes who had fallen during the year; their bones were collected together, their friends were invited to be present, their remains were decorated as the fancy or affection of those friends might suggest, and after three days thus employed these remnants of mortality were carried in solemn funereal pomp to a public temple prepared for their reception. Nor were they forgotten whose mouldering forms it had been impossible to recover; for them, or in memory of them an empty bier, the most gorgeous in the procession was especially dedicated, and a sepulchre situated in the costliest suburb of the city, received the sumptuous coffins, the empty and the full. We have as yet established no such national anniversaries, nor provided any such gorgeous pageantry; no storied urn or cypress coffin may contain the remains of our soldier dead; many of them doubtless have never yet been gathered within any recognized cemetery, and still occupy the shallow grave on the margin of the battle-field or near some hospital site, their last resting-place probably altogether unmarked, or if marked at all, only by a rough stake and occasionally a few rude letters; but whatever be its condition or wherever it may be, on the banks of the Mississippi, or among the mountains of Pennsylvania, in the morasses of the Chickahominy, or in this quiet and well ordered cemetery, Greece nor Rome, in their palmiest days, ever offered up costlier sacrifices in the cause of human freedom, than "the hearts once pregnant with celestial fire" which these rude sepulchres entomb. In ancient times it was undoubtedly true, especially as regarded the honors to living men—and probably no age may be altogether exempt from the imputation—that in the costly statues erected to, and the munificent ovations showered upon, the successful soldier or accomplished statesman, there lurked not unfrequently some personal consideration mingling with the motives that suggested them. Sometimes it was fear that prompted the timid thus to propitiate the wrath of the powerful. Sometimes it was a servile adulation, that in the time-serving sought by such means to secure a recompense, in the shape of other honors or emoluments to be reciprocated. It was doubtless the knowledge of such corruptions, and an appreciation of the motives that should always control such memorials, that prompted CATO, when once asked by a friend why no statues had been erected to him while Rome was crowded with so many others, to reply as he did, that he had much rather his countrymen should inquire why he had no statues, than why he had any; but the character and circumstances of the honors we are here to render to our patriot dead, not only vindicate their motive, but in that motive itself is found the very germ of the honor we would confer. Let statues or monuments to the living or the dead tower ever so high, the true honor after all is not in the polished tablet or towering column, but in that pure, spontaneous and unaffected gratitude and devotion of the people that enshrines the memory of the honored one in the heart, and transmits it from age to age long after such costly structures have disappeared. The only honor accorded to MILTIADES, the great deliverer of Athens, was to be represented in a picture painted by order of its citizens at the head of the other nine commanders of the heroic ten thousand, animating his followers to the attack of the hostile force which outnumbered them ten to one; and yet that simple painting preserved in the affections of succeeding generations, existed for centuries thereafter, while the three hundred statues which in a later and corrupter age were erected by the same people, in honor of DEMETRIUS, were all demolished, even in his lifetime. Thus in our heart would we enshrine the memory of the Union soldier; generations yet unborn shall recount to their offspring the history of their valor, and long after brass and marble have crumbled into dust shall their names be preserved as the men who perished to perpetuate what their fathers had so struggled to establish, this heaven appointed Government of popular freedom. A sepulchre, as I have said, was formerly prepared for the heroes of ancient Greece in the most conspicuous suburb of their cities; this custom, however, had one memorable exception, and for which this day's solemnities on the field of Antietam furnish an appropriate parallel. Such was the extraordinary valor displayed by those who fell fighting against the Persian host on the memorable battlefield of Marathon, that the Athenians determined that their sepulchre should be separated and distinguished from those of their other heroes. The most honorable distinction they could suggest was to bury them on the field where they had fallen; and thus this little marshy plain, immortalized by this battle of more than 2,000 years ago, was pointed out to succeeding ages by the lofty mound, around which many a tourist has since lingered, and which to this day marks the spot where the Athenian heroes fell. May not imagination, as it seeks to portray the future of this great American Republic, without any overstraining of its powers, see the coming time—distant it possibly may be, but none the less desirable or certain—when her sons from every State shall seek this little hamlet for its hallowed memories of the past, and coming from the South as well as North, reunited in fact as well as theory, in affection as well as formality, shall stand here together as pilgrims at a common shrine, and forgetting the feuds of the past, save only the mighty powers which their results developed, mutually admit, as they appeal to the records of this field, that they have sprung from the same stock, are united in the same destiny, entitled to the same respect, and animated by the same heroic and patriotic impulses. This day, my countrymen—the 17th of September—happens to be the anniversary of another event in our political history. Not less memorable than the one which to-day, more particularly engages our attention, in some respects it is so intimately connected with the considerations which the occasion suggests, that it is scarcely proper it should pass without notice. It was upon this day, eighty years ago, that the Representatives of our ancestors, with WASHINGTON at their head, after four months' deliberation, adopted the Federal Constitution—an instrument so remarkable for the circumstances that gave birth to it, for the wonderful prosperity which sprung from it, for the reverence with which, from generation to generation, it has been handed down to us, that there has probably been no record of a like character which has exerted so important an influence on the history of a Government or the rise and progress of a people. The political condition of the country at the time of its adoption, in some of its aspects, was not unlike the present. We had just concluded a war upon the issue of which depended the existence of the nation; that war combined with other circumstances, had led to the formation of parties so widely differing in some of their theories of government that there seemed but little hope of constructing it upon any plan on which the two extremes would ever unite. Upon one side political leaders were striving to establish a strong and consolidated Government, ignoring almost the Governments of the States; while on the other were those who were for investing the latter with all substantial authority, and making the General Government little more than their general agent. These leaders—honest, doubtless all of them, in their opinions—had by their continual discussion and the widely different views they promulgated, brought the country to a critical condition and filled the minds of its most reflecting people with serious fears that the great results of the war would be swept away by these jarring elements. In consequence alone of these dissensions, and the mutual jealousies and suspicions they engendered, four years elapsed after the close of the war before any consent could be procured, either from Congress or the States, for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, and with the acknowledged imperfections of the existing Articles of Confederation, and amidst the most disheartening embarrassments, the result chiefly of those imperfections, the country staggered along as best it could without either an Executive or Judicial Department. Then at last there assembled that illustrious body of statesmen that framed the Constitution under which we live. They represented undoubtedly constituencies maintaining each of the theories of government to which I have adverted; but, mindful of the condition of the country, resolved, if possible, to rescue it, and with this noble purpose resisting the impatient behests of party, they renounced the ultraisms which distinguished both the consolidation and State right schools, and provided a Government which so judiciously combined the two principles, and so distinctly assigned to each its proper sphere, that the moderate and reflecting of all parties united in its support, and the Constitution received the unanimous ratification of the States. After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, and after it had elevated us to a point of national importance and renown, which its most ardent advocates could never have predicted, it was destined to encounter its first great trial. I am not about to recur to the history of the rebellion to the passions that prompted its leaders, or the metaphysical plausibilities by which they seduced their followers; but it was only after the theories to which they had been long attached had been allied with more substantial and powerful interests, that they ventured to lay violent hands on that work of our fathers to which they and all of us had so often sworn allegiance. How it resulted, it is scarcely necessary to remind you. The people, though occasionally differing on questions of construction of doubtful clauses of the Constitution, had yet been trained in such habits of reverence for all its undisputed provisions, that no section and no party that ever ventured to express contrary sentiments; could, unless blinded by insane passion, have foreseen aught but ultimate ruin and annihilation; and although the late rebellion, by a combination of various interests, influences and issues, sustained itself for four years with wonderful energy, and though at times and to a limited extent, there were subordinate issues invoked also against it, yet the great original, abiding and conclusive force that filled our armies and fought our battles, was the resolute purpose to stand by the Constitution of our fathers and the Union it had established. Upon this line we commenced the war, and on this line, thanks to our noble army and their distinguished commander, we fought it out to signal and complete triumph. But now, when we had safely passed what for the last thirty years had been generally reckoned the greatest danger to the Constitution, and that and other results of the conflict had filled us with the highest hopes of the future and given us as we supposed the assurance of complete tranquillity for the present, suddenly evil influences are found still at work, sometimes in the shape of fears, honest or simulated, of dangers in the future, sometimes prompted by vindictive recollections of supposed injuries in the past, more frequently than either, perhaps, instigated by old party leaders who play upon these fears and memories with no other object than to recover some old office or power they have lost, or to retain others they have more lately won; until our exultation at the results we have achieved is arrested by our apprehension of evils yet to come. Think not for a moment, my friends, that I am about to desecrate the solemnities of such an occasion by any discussion of the partisan topics of the day. God forbid that the time should ever come, or party lines be ever so drawn, that a plea for the Constitution shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf I would this day raise a voice, is the party of moderation and conciliation; the only party against which I would this day warn you, is made up of those ultras of all sides whose agitations have contributed so largely to the disasters of the past, and which, if not arrested, may be the forerunner of others equally deplorable in the future. Against such agitations would I, therefore, invoke, and take this as an appropriate occasion of doing so, the moderate, disinterested, reflecting and patriotic people of the country; it was by this class, as I have already said, that the Constitution was created, and it will be by this class that it must be saved. If it still contains defects, if it is growing obsolete, or keeps not up with the progressive ideas of the age, amend it by the means which its own provisions prescribe; but while it is still acknowledged as our organic law, and we daily swear to it allegiance, let it be in all our political controversies the umpire whose decrees shall be final. Come the peril to it whence it may, from State rights or consolidation, let me on this the anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot where blood has been so profusely shed in its behalf, appeal to you to preserve, protect and defend it.

Many of the passages of the oration were applauded, and as the orator took his seat there were loud and oft repeated cries for Gov. GEARY, mingled with calls for President JOHNSON.

The band struck up a funeral dirge, and the calls for Gov. GEARY were repeated, when Gov. SWANN said:

GENTLEMEN: I have the programme which has been handed to me by your Committee of Arrangements which they desire to be carried out. After it has been completed you may have an opportunity to hear some of our distinguished guests. In the order of exercises a poem will now be read.

The cheering for Gov. GEARY was then renewed. The multitude determined to have a speech from him. At last Gov. GEARY approached the front of the stand and was greeted with long continued applause. Gov. GEARY said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Will you do me one favor? [Voices, "Certainly!"] Please let the programme be completed and then I will be glad to appear in front of the stand and say a few words to you. I thank you for your kindness, and hope you will preserve order and decorum till the programme is completed, when several of the Governors will be glad to address you. [Applause.]

The Governor was applauded as he retired.

The programme was proceeded with, and the poem of CLARENCE F. BUHLER, of New-York, was read by Hon. G. L. CRAMER, Commissioner from West Virginia. It is as follows:

POEM FOR THE DEDICATION OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Upon a bright September morn,
Five years ago to-day,
The pleasant hills of Maryland,
Green and untrodden lay;
While Autumn leaves were strewn around
In purple and in gold,
Like that Assyrian host, o'er which
The plague at midnight rolled.

The pheasant beat his long tattoo
Where soon the drum would play,
And merrily Antietam Creek
Went singing on its way;
But many a tattered banner thrilled
Upon the armory wall,
As if it felt the coming
Of a tempest soon to fall;

The tramp of Lee's battalion
Struck faintly on the ear,
As thunder in the distance tells
A storm is drawing near;
While stretched along yon bustling height
The Rebel files of gray,
Like leaden clouds that soon would burst
In ruin and dismay.

But round the flag of Freedom
Her stalwart Yeomen stood,
Resolved its Stars should never set
Till they went down in blood;
Not flowers of speech lost on the blast
Had answered her appeal,
But marches like a gathering storm
Or avalanch of steel;

With every hamlet adding
To the thunder of their thread,
As if the Revolution's graves
Were giving up their dead,
And students fighting in their dreams
The Punic wars again,
Woke, in a holier cause to bleed
On red Antietam's Plain.

The combat opened, and between
The volleys whistling then
From every sulphur cloud, were heard
The cheers of Hooker's men;
And where the yellow corn had waved,
Artillery sowed the field
With shot and shell, that make it still
An iron harvest yield.

'Mid showers of grape and canister,
Along our lines of blue,
The soul of Seventy-six struck with
The arm of Sixty-two.
Beneath our flag, the Lord of Hosts
Fought on this reeking sod,
For traitors to their country
Are traitors to their God.

In freedom's holy brotherhood
The Saxon and the Gaul,
Shoulder to shoulder as they fell,
Shared Glory's crimson pall.
The Pennsylvania husbandman
And Western mountaineer,
Across the swarthy Raider lay,
With empty musket, here.

Here fell the dauntless Mansfield,
Whose streaming locks of snow
Could never for a moment chill
The fiery heart below;
And yonder bridge, that Burnside
So gallantly did hold,
Is now as classic as the Pass
The Spartans held of old.

Young Rodman as he prostrate lay
Still waved his flag on high,
And faintly with his dying breath
Sent up a battle-cry.

Well might Duryea, as true a knight
As ever couched a lance,
Smile grimly to behold his Zouaves
With springing step advance,
And in their chief [illegible] legions
Of Erin's hardy sons,
Paused not till they were looking down
The muzzles of the guns.

The burly form of Hooker
Tossed on the surging flood
Till he had shown a rifleman
The color of his blood;
While Sherman, Meade and Sedgwick,
Like old campaigners, made
Raw stripplings breast like regulars
The galling cannonade.

Historic Maryland! such deeds
Have made, with brilliant gleam,
A Marathon of every plain,
A Nile of every stream,
And nevermore would Europe boast
Of her scarred grenadiers,
Could she have seen the work that day
Done by our Volunteers.

Four times yon wood was won and lost,
Where lay the foe entrenched,
And to its staff our banner clung
In scarlet rain bedrenched.
When onward swept the brawny troops
That never charged in vain—
Our lion-souled Green Mountain boys
And lumbermen of Maine!
And from their masked entrenchments
The veteran ranks within
Were hurled as if each bayonet
A thunderbolt had been.

Oh! sweetly by the planter's porch
The orange tree will rise,
But never more its snowy bloom
Will cheer his wistful eyes;
For many a year to come his blood,
That blade or bullet drew,
Will make thy roses, Maryland,
Spring with a redder hue.

Thin grew the host that fought beneath
The fallen stars; and then—
Like gray wolves backward, inch by inch
Retreating to their den—
Unto the cover of their works
The baffled horde withdrew;
And soon upon the dust of strife
The evening sprinkled dew.

Then martial strains rose from our camp,
And as the wounded listened,
The nerveless hand was clenched again—
Again the glazed eye glistened.

Some thought of dear ones, who afar
Would name from the pillow,
Or maidens who that night would sit
Alone beneath the willow.

Some thought of stately marble halls
That in the city towered,
And others of an humble cot
Amid the vines embowered.

Yet wheresoe'er their thoughts were turned,
As memory's magnet drew them,
The spot was hallowed by the name
Of "Home, Sweet Home" unto them.

But when the morn in beauty broke,
Those heroes who had striven
So nobly for their homes, had found
A better home in heaven.

Then softer grew the hard, brown hand,
As, with a woman's care,
Rough soldiers gently bore away
Their fallen comrades there;
And when the last long trench had closed
Above unnumbered slain,
All grades forgot—an army lay
Encamped beneath this plain!

Yes! in dark barracks underneath
Rest those who chose the cypress wreath,
In service brief as glorious gained,
To *laurels* with dishonor stained;—
Rest, till with those who bivouac still
At Marathon and Bunker's Hill,
By louder trump than Battle drew
They've marshaled for the last review.

No more the pulse that beats so true
Will quicken as the loud tattoo
Ascends at sunrise from the camp,
Or sternly beat the measured tramp,
But hands unseen will hither bring
The earliest violets of the Spring;
And pilgrims who have viewed with awe
The ruins of that haunted shore,
Where shrouds of lava overspread
The silent cities of the dead.

And every step brings through the gloom
An echo from storied tomb,—
No longer o'er the deep will roam
To leave a holier shrine at home!
For every clod we tread to-day
Is moulded from some hero's clay.

And, looking downward from the skies,
Perchance the melancholy eyes
Of Lincoln wear a tenderer glow
As on this scene he gazes now.

I feel a God-like presence near—
The Great Emancipator 's here!
O, Death! where is thy sting? O, Grave!
Where is thy victory o'er the brave?
Not with dim sight and tottering frame
They sought the dust from which they came,—
With eye whose flash seemed of the storm,
And war embodied in each form,
They marched at Glory's clarion call
To graves as to a banquet hall,
And though sweet voices filled each wind
From home, cast not one look behind.

Through such heroic souls as those
The Lord of Hosts his God-head shows!
O'er *them* no mournful requiem floats,
But bugles peal their loudest notes,
As to the heaven of Fame they march
Beneath our flag—its rainbow arch,
With an eternal furlough blest,
Sweet, sweet shall be the patriot's rest.

Fatigued with toil whose fruits sublime,
Are budding on the bough of Time,
And while above these sainted brave
One stripe of their Old Flag shall wave,
This consecrated spot will be
A sacred Mecca of the Free!

Gov. SWANN then introduced President JOHNSON, who, advancing to the front of the platform, was greeted with applause. He said:

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In appearing before you it is not for the purpose of making any lengthy remarks, but simply to express my approbation of the ceremonies which have taken place to-day. My appearance on this occasion will be the speech that I will make; my reflections and my meditations will be in silent communion with the dead whose deeds we are here to commemorate. I shall not attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions inspired by the addresses and prayers which have been made, and the hymns which have been sung. I shall attempt no such thing. I am merely here to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion; but I must be permitted to express my hope that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead. When we look on your battle field and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves, yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict has ceased, would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they lay sleeping in peace in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace. [Applause.] You, my fellow-citizens, have my earnest wishes, as you have had my efforts in times gone by, in the earliest and most trying perils to preserve the Union of these States, to restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country, and you shall have my last efforts in vindication of the flag of the Republic and of the Constitution of our fathers. [Applause.]

The benediction was then pronounced, when the President, Cabinet officers, Gov. SWANN and others left the platform.

Letters were received from the following-named gentlemen expressing their regret at being unable to attend the dedication: Gen. Grant, Gov. Fairchild, Gen. Babcock, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Oglesby, Gov. Hawley, Ex-Gov. Buckingham and others.

Col. J. M. MOORE and his assistants formed the military, who escorted the President and party to the cars at Keedysville, which place they left at 4:30 o'clock for Washington and Baltimore.

Calls were renewed for Gov. GEARY by the crowd which constituted a meeting independent of the regular arrangement by the authorities of the State and the Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery.

In obedience to the repeated calls of the crowd, speeches were made by Govs. GEARY, FENTON, and others.

The assembly then dispersed. About five thousand Union soldiers are buried in the cemetery from the following States: New-York, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, New-Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, Delaware, West Virginia, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

All these States have made appropriations for paying their quota for inclosing and ornamenting the cemetery, &c., with the exception of Vermont, Illinois, New-Hampshire and Delaware.

Nearly all the Committee of Arrangements were present at the dedication, with Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS Chairman, and THOMAS A. BOULE, of Hagerstown, Secretary.

The design of the monument has been agreed upon. The pedestal is to be twenty-five feet high and twenty-two feet square at the base. It will be surmounted with a statue representing a soldier keeping guard over the graves of his comrades. Both the pedestal and the statue are to be constructed of white granite from Rhode Island. The statue alone will weigh eighty-six tons.

The cars started from Keedysville a few minutes before 4 o'clock for Baltimore and Washington, and about this time several of the passengers were relieved of their valuables, including watches and pocket books, pickpockets being in the crowd. Much excitement was produced by these dishonest proceedings.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventy-sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. [illegible] called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, "That this Convention will meet at 9 A. M., take a recess from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., and also from 6 P. M. to 7 P. M. Except on Mondays the morning session shall commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and that on Saturdays an adjournment shall be had at 2 o'clock P. M."

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend by striking out "two," and inserting "half-past one," and by striking out "six" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seven and a half." It was adopted.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by striking out "ten A. M." where it last occurs, and inserting "twelve M."

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by 33 to 51.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. BARTO moved that the Convention will assemble every day, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and remain in session until 12 o'clock P. M., taking a recess of one hour at 2 P. M., and of half an hour at 6 P. M.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the motion on the table. It was carried.

The Chair presented two communications from the Comptroller of New-York City, in answer to a call for information. They were ordered to be printed.

FINANCES AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of Committees on Finances and Canals.

A discussion arose on the proposition to place language in the Constitution to definitely dispose of the surplus revenue of the canals after paying the canal debt for the improvement of the canals.

Mr. CHURCH took the ground that the moneys advanced to the canals should be first paid back into the Treasury. When that was done, then leave it to the Legislature to say what should be done with such funds.

Mr. VERPLANCK wanted to use words in the Constitution that would give the surplus revenues to the canals for their improvement.

Mr. FOLGER said his canal policy was that the surplus revenues should first pay all canal indebtedness, after that the money should be used for the benefit of the canals.

Mr. TILDEN would not restrict the Legislature in its action with reference to the disposition of the surplus revenues after the debts should be paid. He would leave the disposition of the moneys so accumulated to the discretion of the Legislature.

Mr. ALVORD wanted a recognition of the canals. The plan of the Finance Committee would tie up the surplus revenues, so that no money could be used for the improvement of the canals, until the canal debt and the advance made to the canal by taxation was paid. He was willing to set apart a definite sum for the payment of the canal debt, but he would not consent to tie up the eighteen millions which had been advanced by taxation, so that it could not be used for the benefit of the canals.

Mr. CHURCH said the report of the Finance Committee was in accordance with the financial policy of the Constitution of 1846. A persistent effort was made to mutilate the principles of that report. All he asked was that it should be *fairly* considered. But if the principles laid down in the article reported by the Finance Committee were overthrown by this Convention, he thanked God there was another tribunal before which he would appear and vindicate them.

After further discussion, it was agreed without dissent that after the payment of the canal debt and the amount advanced since 1846, the surplus revenues may be used for the improvement of the canal, or for such other purposes as the Legislature may from time to time direct. But such money shall not be anticipated or pledged.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the section which provides that except for the payment of debts specified, no tax shall hereafter be imposed upon the people of the State for works of internal improvement or their debts unless authorized by a vote of the people.

Mr. CHURCH said this section provided a remedy for an evil in the present Constitution, because the Legislature could impose a tax for any given purpose, and they had been in the habit of doing so for the past ten or twelve years, until the sum of about $15,000,000 had been thus raised for various purposes.

Mr. BICKFORD inquired if this would prevent the State from giving aid to railroads.

Mr. CHURCH said there was another section in the report more stringent upon that subject.

Mr. ALVORD advocated his motion. If the Legislature should impose a tax for internal improvements, to be levied the succeeding year after the passage of the law authorizing it, why, in [illegible] name, let them do it. The necessities of the case and the responsibility would be with them. He cited as an instance the Chenango Canal extension which was in process of construction. If it was not completed, the work done and money expended would be of no use whatever. He would leave this matter where it was at present.

Mr. E. P. BROOKS hoped the section would be stricken out. He proceeded to defend the lateral canals, and especially the Chemung Canal, and cited errors in the tables furnished in the Convention Manual on this subject; the Chemung and Chenango Canals would bring cheap fuel to our doors, and he believed this was of more consequence to the people of this State than the transportation of Western flour. He wanted the section struck out, because it might be necessary before many years to rebuild locks on the lateral canals, and if the section was retained such expenditure could not be made without amending the Constitution. There were other interests beyond the line of the tow-path of the Erie Canal, and beyond the ring that had been formed, and whose sparring exhibitions had been witnessed here to our amusement. It was desirable to make improvements in these lateral canals; the people living along them represented forty-two counties, and they were a power in the State.

Mr. RATHBUN opposed the motion to strike out the section [illegible] make all the [illegible] in too much [illegible] arise for the [illegible] there was in [illegible] about it. [illegible] guard.

Mr. ALVORD [illegible] opinion among [illegible] localities. [illegible] necessity for [illegible] Canal, in [illegible] and in finishing [illegible] Canal. Now [illegible] they could [illegible] heavy burden [illegible] these questions.

Recess was taken [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. [illegible]

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police [illegible] this Convention, as soon as [illegible] showing:

First—The [illegible]

Second—[illegible] to the Commissioners [illegible] geons, [illegible] force, [illegible]

Third—[illegible] dismissed [illegible] tioned, [illegible] stated.

Fourth—[illegible]

Laid on the table.

Resolved, That the [illegible] to furnish [illegible] a tabular [illegible]

First—[illegible]

Second—[illegible]

Third—[illegible] during the [illegible]

Fourth—[illegible] same period, [illegible] such revocation [illegible]

Laid on the table.

Resolved, That the [illegible] Metropolitan [illegible] requested to [illegible]

First—The [illegible]

Second—[illegible] Old Fire [illegible]

Third—The [illegible]

Fourth—The [illegible] of the Department [illegible]

Laid on the table.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration [illegible] was resumed.

Mr. HALL [illegible] to be stricken [illegible] people."

Mr. E. BROOKS [illegible] canals.

Mr. BICKFORD [illegible]

Mr. OPDYKE [illegible]

Mr. MURPHY [illegible]

[illegible] After further discussion Mr. [illegible] moved to report progress. Upon taking the question it was found there was not a quorum present.

Recess to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The consideration of the finance and canal reports was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. ALVORD to strike out the section prohibiting the levying of any tax for purposes of internal improvement, without first submitting the question to a vote of the people. The question elicited a discussion which lasted throughout the evening.

Progress was reported, the Committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Cholera on Board the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's Steamship Minnesota.

Rumors were afloat in the City yesterday of the prevalence of cholera on board the steamship *Minnesota*, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's Line, which arrived at this port from Liverpool via Queenstown, at midnight on Monday of the present week. Upon application to the authorities, it was ascertained that the reports, although greatly exaggerated in point of figures, were in the main correct. The surgeon of the vessel states that on the third day out from Queenstown, the sickness broke out among the steerage passengers, most of whom were Irish, and from that time until the arrival of the steamer at New-York the disease continued its dread work among those whose quarters were below the deck. The symptoms were those usually attending the cholera, except that there were no "rice-water" discharges in any instance. An eminent physician connected with our Board of Health is of opinion that the sickness is simple cholera morbus. Others believe it to be the British cholera, as they term it; while as many insist that it is the genuine Asiatic cholera, carried by the Irish immigrants from their soil, where it made its appearance recently. The matter is under investigation, however, and the public will soon be officially informed of the truth. Yesterday evening there were but six cases of the sickness on the vessel, and it was thought probable that none of these would prove fatal. It will be seen by the subjoined list of deaths that steerage passengers and the firemen of the vessel were the only sufferers, all the officers and those of the passengers and crew who were above deck enjoying entire immunity from the disease. The steamer is lying at quarantine, and arrangements have been made for the removal of the passengers and the speedy fumigation of the vessel and contents.

LIST OF DEATHS.

Steerage Passengers.—Sept. 5, Janke Walraven, 11 years, from Holland; Sept. 6, Bernard Carroll, 7 years, from Ireland; Sept. 13, Margaret Leadon, 9 years, from Ireland; Sept. 13, Elizabeth Gafney, 50 years, from Ireland; Sept. 14, Charlotte Turner, 22 years, England; Sept. 14, Michael Bird, 75 years, Ireland; Sept. 15, Patrick Flanagan, 21 years, Ireland; Sept. 15, Carl Westemberg, 25 years, Sweden; Sept. 16, Mary Bakshaw, 60 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Ephraim Hicks, 2 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Michael Delany, 11 years, Ireland.

Firemen.—Sept. 11, Jas. Brough, 28 years; Sept. 12, Michael Furlong, 25 years; Sept. 12, Jno. Cooney, 31 years; Sept. 16, Patrick Bent, 36 years; Sept. 16, Wm. Taylor, 32 years.

Melancholy Suicide of a Young Canadian.

The suicidal mania seems to be on the increase, and we have another instance of the fact to record to-day. About 10 o'clock last night ARTHUR MOWBRAY, a native of Canada, 22 years of age, and residing at No. 31 Clinton-place, returned home from a visit to Kelly & Leon's Minstrels performance at No. 720 Broadway. There he had gone with some of the female members of the family and another gentleman. Having but just returned from an extended visit to his relatives in Drummondville, Canada West, Mr. MOWBRAY seemed to be in excellent spirits and in no mood for a sudden entry into the other world. A few minutes after reaching his boarding-house the misguided young man retired to his room, whence issued the report of a pistol scarce ten minutes later, when it was ascertained that he had shot himself through the heart, death ensuing in a few seconds.

When our reporter visited the house at midnight he found the deceased in a third-story bedroom, occupied by him while living. The body was lying in bed just as he was found by those entering the room after the shot was fired. Deceased had evidently partially undressed himself, removed his watch and money from his pockets and laid them on the bureau, hanging up the clothing he had removed. Having thrown himself on the bed MOWBRAY had placed the muzzle of a large-sized Sharpe's revolver over his heart and soon sent the fatal bullet through that organ.

None of his friends could give any reasonable motive for the commission of the rash act, though they stated that he had frequently acted in a strange manner, having alarmed the family by firing his revolver one night at a fancied burglar. Their theory is that he was temporarily deranged at the time, induced by over-excitement. The inquest to-day will no doubt elicit the real facts. The deceased was employed by one of the ocean steamship lines in this City, and was highly respected.

The Excise Law.

The following is a comparative statement of arrests made for intoxication and disorderly conduct during the last two months, and during the corresponding months in 1866 when the operation of the Excise Law was suspended, owing to litigation in the Courts:

1866.		1867.	
July 1. First Sunday	58	July 7. First Sunday	40
July 8. Second Sunday	[illegible]	July 14. Second Sunday	43
July 15. Third Sunday	[illegible]	July 21. Third Sunday	50
July 22. Fourth Sunday	73	July 28. Fourth Sunday	50
July 29. Fifth Sunday	142		
Total	435	Total	183
Net reduction after deducting the arrests on the fifth Sunday in July, 1866			110
Aug. 5. First Sunday	90	Aug. 4. First Sunday	48
Aug. 12. Second Sunday	115	Aug. 11. Second Sunday	73
Aug. 19. Third Sunday	85	Aug. 18. Third Sunday	51
Aug. 26. Fourth Sunday	105	Aug. 25. Fourth Sunday	57
Total	396	Total	229
Net reduction			167

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. W. Strutt, England, Capt. Tyler, of the British Navy, Hon. Mr. Brydges, Hon. T. Swingard and Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Canada, are at the Brevoort House. Countess de Pourtellas, Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. H. Baxter, Vermont, Hon. M. J. Dunham, Kentucky, Hon. Ira Harris, Albany, and Hon. P. V. Kellogg, Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Gen. F. W. Lander, Salem, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. S. Casey, United States Army, and Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, are at the Astor House.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Officer Foy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested a woman in Elizabeth-street late last night, she being so much intoxicated as to be unable to give her name. Before midnight she made two attempts at suicide by hanging herself to the bars of her cell, the second time necessitating the presence of a physician. In order that she should not consummate her rash resolve, Sergt. Moore ordered the woman to be handcuffed.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 115,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 12,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. FLOUR firmer; sales 250 bbls. Spring City Ground, at $10 25; and 150 Winter Illinois at $11 25; 125 bbls. Spring Western at $10; 250 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for Amber, and $12 50@$13 for White. RYE FLOUR nominal. WHEAT [illegible] sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 [illegible] bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 [illegible], and 7,000 bushels No. 2 [illegible], to arrive, at $1 [illegible], and 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 [illegible]. CORN in fair demand and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 114,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible]. OATS dull; small sales at [illegible] for Western. RYE in good inquiry; sales 13,000 bushels Western at [illegible]. BARLEY—Sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Western at [illegible]. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO steady; Lugs, $3 25@$5 50; Common and Medium Leaf, [illegible]

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR active; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR firmer and in good demand. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR firmer, with a large shipping demand [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR firmer; sales of double extras from White Wheat at $11 25. WHEAT—White declined 1c.; Amber advanced 1c.; Spring advanced 1c.; sales of White Michigan at [illegible]; Amber, at $2 32@$2 33; No. 1 Red Wabash at [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $2; [illegible] sales of Amber for all September at [illegible]. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 do. at $1 09. OATS declined 1¼c.; sales of No. 1 at [illegible] all September at 58c. RYE declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at $1 [illegible]. LAKE FREIGHTS—3c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to Oswego; 4c. on Wheat and 3½c. on Corn to Buffalo, by steam. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON and COFFEE active at unchanged prices. FLOUR—Very little doing, and prices not so strong, though not quoted lower. WHEAT active at $2 40@$2 50 for prime red. CORN—White, $1 17; yellow, $1 25. OATS, 62c.@63c. BACON—Fair jobbing lots in demand at unchanged prices. PROVISIONS generally unchanged, with a fair jobbing demand. SUGAR active; [illegible] of Cuba fair refining at 11¼c.@11½c.; Cuba grocery at 12¼c.@12½c.; Porto Rico, 12¼c.@13½c. WHISKEY unchanged; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

PETROLEUM—Refined is very much excited on account of the advices from Antwerp, and has advanced 1c.; sales at 33c. COTTON declining; Middling Uplands 25c.; Middling Orleans 26½c. FLOUR steady; Superfine $8 50. WHEAT quiet; Red $2 [illegible]; California White $2 75. RYE steady at $1 50. CORN in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels; Yellow $1 35; Mixed Western $1 32. OATS dull at 72c. PROVISIONS advancing. STOCK scarce.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO steady; sales 207 hhds. at $4@$6 for Lugs; $7@$25 for common to medium Leaf; $29 for Owen County Cutting Leaf. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 25; G No. 1, $11 25. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 20. CORN—shelled, $1 10@$1 15. GROCERIES quiet. OATS, in bulk, 62c.@65c. MESS PORK, $25 25@$25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Fancy HAMS, 22¼c.@23c. LARD, tierces, 15¼c. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 33c.@35c. COTTON 23c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 87½@$10 37½; Country do., $9 12½@$9 50. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 85; No. 2 at $1 83. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 45c. for No. 2. RYE nominal at $1 12 for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS quiet—Wheat to Buffalo, 9¼c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR steady but unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red held at $2 39; No. 2 at $2 12. CORN firmer and more active; sales at $1 10@$1 11. OATS better; No. 1 State held at 60c. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 27 for No. 1. BARLEY firm and in good demand; held at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 1. PETROLEUM firmer but unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON dull and nominal. CORN dull at $1 25@$1 30. OATS quiet at 65c.@70c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD firm; kegs, 15¼c.@16c. PORK firm at $27 50@$28.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON in good demand, chiefly in higher grades, which are scarce and relatively higher. The market closed steady; sales 400 bales Middling at 21c. Receipts, 634 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 54c. RESIN firmer at $3 25@$7 for Common to Window-glass.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 87 bales Middlings at 22½c.; receipts, 840 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON dull; sales 44 bales Middling at 22c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 51¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜. Gold, 144⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

READY.—KNOX's Fall style of gentlemen's hat promptly makes its appearance with the advent of September, and, like the season, it meets with an enthusiastic reception from those whose taste and refinement have been studied in its manufacture. The Knox Hat is obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR FAMILY USE OR FOR INVALIDS.—KENT's East India Coffee is the best. Beware of imitations. Sold by all grocers. Depot removed to Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-street.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 17—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. McHayes, son and daughter, Mrs. Fasle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slade and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ewing, Mrs. Cassin and niece, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hesslin and child, Mrs. Hayes and son, Mr. Myers and servant, Mr. Hesseling and servant, Mr. Kimbal and brother, J. J. Course, J. Schamono, D. Ferra, F. Hoffman, Mr. Saarbach, Mr. Hewitt, W. Coleman, Mrs. Hayes and daughter, H. B. Robbins, Mr. Lenning, Capt. Tyler, A. Guns, W. S. Roberts, Mr. Ward, R. N. Havens, Mr. Webster and son, Mr. Neil, Mr. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. English, Mr. Baldwin, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, G. H. Behn, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Mendel, E. Boardman, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Bait, E. Belenfeat, J. Hay and servant, C. Humphrey, J. B. Humphrey, Mr. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Riley, Miss O'Brien, F. C. Richardson and 3 brothers, Mrs. Richardson, child and nurse, Miss Smith, Miss Blair, Miss C. M. Havens, Miss Ward, Mr. Haffenden, Mr. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riley, Mrs. Dutten, Mrs. Arny, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sargent, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Sargent, A. Petifer, D. Low, Mrs. Briggs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowitz and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, 3 children and servant; A. A. Low, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss S. Belden, F. H. Clark, C. S. Taylor, M. F. Smith, H. Churnock, Low, Jr., and brother, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. [illegible], Mr. Stoughton, Dr. R. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. N. Clark, Mr. Clark, Jr., and brother, Mr. Sargent and man servant, Mr. Milligen, Mr. Shedden, Mr. and Mrs. Dannenham, two children and nurse, Miss Coffin, Miss Shedden, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Low, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. Daw, Mr. Hensley, Geo. Wyther, Jr., W. Gooderham, Jr., Mr. Collaham, Mrs. Amy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. Gooderham, E. C. Biddle, M. F. Biddle, Mrs. and Miss Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Sever, Mr. Eburall, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Hulburt and servant, Mr. Richardson and servant, H. King, Mr. Landreth, J. Parish, James Ling, J. Lane, G. H. Booth, wife and two children, R. H. Newton, G. W. Bacon, E. B. Greene, J. L. Sarkwick, Jas. Strauss, Isaac Strauss, M. Mayer, D. Lamb, Mr. Herbert and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Micon, three daughters and son, Mr. Wilson, mother and nurse, J. Dickinson, G. Carlebach, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Miss E. Mayer, Master S. Mayer, Master B. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Astor, Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Layton, Mrs. J. L. Macaulay, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Hind, Mr. Hazeltine, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stoughton, Mrs. Stoughton, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jewell, Mr. Bacchies, M. Ingesolla, Mr. Major's servant, Mr. Hessline's servant. Total, 210 passengers.

SEPT. 17—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—H. C. Sparks, Rev. J. Scott, wife and family, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Williams, Mr. Moore, Capt. Smalley, L. Rossen, Mr. Prader, Masters George and P. Taylor and servant, Sisters Harris and Edna, Mrs. W. and Mrs. R. Mitchell, Alex. Hubbell and wife, R. Bowman, Capt. C. W. Barstow, Miss Barstow, Miss Josselyn, J. Hall, Mrs. O. G. Jones and 2 children, W. Gee, J. Breaton, Miss E. Brenton, P. Smith, J. Abrams, Mr. Miller, S. Paddock, Miss A. Law, W. Savage and lady, Mrs. Cooper, E. Hastings and wife, Mrs. Constast, Mr. Hirsch, N. Koch, Dr. Adams and wif, Mr. Connell, A. Reed, J. Horridge, J. and Miss Cunningham, G. Bahls, G. R. James, Mr. Jones, Mr. West, Mrs. West and 2 children, D. and E. Darragh, Miss Edwin, and 757 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Miss M. E. James, Mrs. Hawers, Miss Saville, Miss Hays, Geo. S. Freeman, Mr. Chancy and wife, Mr. Brunet and wife, A. B. Conners, E. C. Joyce, E. E. Pearson, M. M. Rodney, P. H. Ward, Mr. King, Capt. J. F. Wheaton, L. Lippman, H. P. Scott, Mrs. A. Bulkley, Mrs. A. Knn, J. C. Murphy and wife, J. Ryan and wife, J. M. Middleton, John Middleton, A. Loppier, W. J. Fulford, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans—L. Fromina, Hiram Anderson, James Hamer, A. Withers. From Havana—J. J. Dominguez, D. Garcia, A. J. Franqueville and lady, Juan Bains, M. S. Swansey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon rises.. 9 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate...12 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Zodiac, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Robena, Wade, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Ellen Hood, Neill, Yokohama for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Talisman, (Br.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hoegtmann, Bremen, Louis Meyer.

Brigs E. F. Nash, Larrey, Montreal, Brett, Son & Co.; Polina, (Br.,) McCarthy, Antwerp, Marsh & McCully; Mary, (Swed.,) Anderson, Cork for orders, via Wilmington, N. C., Sloman & Edye; St. Jorge, (Span.,) Brias, Barcelona and Mahon, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Camtoos, (Br.,) Miles, Oporto, H. Koop; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Barks, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. Wellington, (Br.,) Johnson, Philadelphia, Johnson & Beecher; [illegible] J. Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jove; [illegible] Taylor, Point-a-Petre, R. E. Eldridge; Atlas, (Norw.,) Bernsen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners H. Smith, Bahr, Pensacola and Cedar Keys, [illegible]; [illegible] Geiger, Arizona, (Br.,) McNaughton, St. John, [illegible] & Co.; J. H. Burnett, Crowley, [illegible] Snow & Richardson; [illegible] New-Bedford, [illegible] Ferguson & Wood; [illegible] Johnson, Stamford; [illegible] Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] McCready & Co.; [illegible] Jacksonville, Warren Ray; [illegible] Lockhart, Nantucket, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, J. N. Strenahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Minnesota, Price, Liverpool Sept. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 821 passengers to Williams & Guion. [illegible]

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans Sept. 8, and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Sept. 7, and Queenstown 8th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and 210 passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah [illegible] passengers to Garrison & Allen. [illegible]

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Admiral, Hasslop, of and from Bremen 81 ds., with mdse. and 368 passengers, all well, to Herm. Boeker. Had 2 births on the passage.

Bark C. S. Rogers, (of Bath,) Ballard, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Iddo Kimball, Bohn, Cette 62 ds., with wine and salt to order. Had light N. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Cumberland, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Murray, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Horace Beals, ——, Galveston 27 ds., with cotton, &c., to G. L. Colby.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall Aug. 25, with rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had light easterly winds all the passage. 9th inst., John Collins, a seaman, of Glasgow, Scotland, fell from the fore-topmast-crosstrees to the deck, and instantly killed. Glasgow papers please copy.

Brig Oberforster Uffeln, (Pruss.,) Mildham, Antwerp 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Aroostook, Bryant, Inagua 12 ds., with wood and salt to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Anna Vail, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Grant, Port Spain, Trinidad, 23 ds., with asphaltum to Morrison & Phillips. Left no vessels.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Marshall, St. Domingo City 21 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Grant, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Rebekah, Lent, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, New-Haven.

Schr. F. S. Smith, Bunker, Newport.

Schr. E. Reed, Reed, Calais.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 17—Arr. brig Leonard Myers, from Pensacola.

Also arr. brigs Randolph, from Galveston; A. F. Larrabee, Philadelphia; S. P. Smith, do.; George S. Prescott, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York; schrs. S. M. D. Scull and J. A. Griffin, from Philadelphia; U. M. Nevins, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 14—Arr. schrs. Abbie H. Willard, New-York, for Bangor; Nath. S. Rue, Dunham, Elizabethport, for New-York; N. R. Clark, Clark, Philadelphia, for Boston; R. W. Graham, Smith, Baltimore, for Boston; M. H. Shannon, Dill, Philadelphia, for Boston; James H. Flanagan, from do. for do.; H. B. McCauly, Kane, Georgetown, for Boston; Abigail Haley, Georgetown, for Portsmouth; G. W. Vanaman, Georgetown, for do.; R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for do.; W. Slater, Smalley, from Boston for do.; Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia; Josiah S. Bragdon, Newcomb, Georgetown, for Boston; Emma S. Bent, Philadelphia, for Georgetown; [illegible] Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston; Northern Light, Georgetown, for Portsmouth; John B. Austin, Philadelphia, for Satterthwaite, Philadelphia; brigs Isabella Jewett, Sands, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Ira Thompson, do. for Salem; Randolph, Galveston, for Boston; schrs. Triestine, Bird, Johnson, for Providence; H. Curtis, from Deer Isle; Norah, Portsmouth.

Sept. 15—Arr. schrs. George Deering, Philadelphia, for Portland; C. W. Locke, do. for Boston; H. Muller, do. for do.; Leodora, Elizabethport, for Malden; Sarah J. Bright, Philadelphia, for Boston; Annie Meyer, do. for do.; L. M. Strout, do. for Boston; Emma Harwood, New-Orleans, for Boston; S. A. Hoffman, Philadelphia, for do; E. D. Endicott, Pensacola, for Boston; Saxon, Islesboro; brig Janet Ross, from do. for do.; Addie Ryerson, do. for Portsmouth; brigs [illegible] Boston; Edward King, Elizabethport, for Boston; Mary W. Hupper, Philadelphia, for Boston; F. A. Ward, do. for Boston; [illegible] Newburyport; brigs L. L. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, for Boston; George Burnham, do. for Portland; North State, from Provincetown, Conn.

Sept. 16—Arr. schrs. J. S. Welden, Philadelphia, for Boston; Addie Ryerson, do. for Portsmouth; brigs F. Larrabee, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Colston, do. for do.; schrs. Prudence, do. for New-Bedford; S. A. Paine, Eastport, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Walker, St. Domingo, for Boston; Iola, from Provincetown.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 17—Arr. steamship [illegible] West and steamship San Jacinto, from New-York; steamship Tonowanda, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Cleopatra, for New-York; schr. Maggie McNeil, for Philadelphia.

9 A. M.—Weather calm; light winds from the S. W.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17—Arr. steamers Fairbanks and Ashland, from New-York, and Frances, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Treat—schr., 15 ds. from Nassau for Providence, Sept. 15, 50 miles S. E. from the Highlands—(By pilot-boat E. Driggs, No. 7.)

Julia Dean—schr., from Boston for the Grand Banks, Sept. 16, lat. 42 3[illegible], lon. 64.

Lima—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, Sept. 16, 3:30 P. M., Cape May Lightship bearing N. N. W. 5 miles—had been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Foreign Ports.

CARDENAS—Sld. Sept. 5, bark Sarah B. Hale, for Boston; brig Fredonia, for do.

1867.

FALL FASHIONS.

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87, 52, 68, 62, 70, 26, 19, 28, 21, 57, 54.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 78, Sept. 17, 1867.
70, 58, 32, 59, 68, 42, 51, 48, 41, 9, 20, 18, 16.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 288, Sept. 17, 1867.
26, 76, 71, 46, 40, 25, 18, 60, 22, 31, 77.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 28, Sept. 17, 1867.
54, 29, 36, 68, 47, 40, 17, 7, 74, 59, 72.

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